

# Herald Tribune

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ISRAELI TROOPS KILL 3 PALESTINIANS — Family members surrounding the coffin of Hassan Abu Thuraia, a member of Yasser Arafat's elite guard unit. He was one of three men killed Wednesday by Israeli border troops as one of the Palestinians tried to sneak from Egypt into Gaza. Page 10.

## Squabbles Threatening To Sidetrack G-7 Summit

By Alan Friedman  
International Herald Tribune

HALIFAX, Nova Scotia — If the leaders of the Group of Seven leading industrial nations were members of a corporate board of directors, their squabbles would probably paralyze the company.

Their indecision and deep divisions over strategy will be apparent Thursday, when the G-7 government chiefs arrive here for the start of their annual economic summit meeting.

The main unanswered question is to what extent the G-7 leaders—who together represent countries accounting for about 50 percent of the world economy—will need to paper over the differences when they issue their final communiqué.

Especially troubling for this summit meeting is that it risks being distracted if not derailed from its economic purpose by the violence in Bosnia, concern over France's decision to resume nuclear testing and—most of all—by the bad blood between the United States and the world's two most important other economies—Japan and Germany.

This distraction is especially troubling because it comes amid signs of slowing economic growth throughout the G-7.

Washington and Tokyo have been on the brink of a trade war since May 16, when the United States threatened to impose \$5.9 billion worth of punitive tariffs on Japanese autos unless Tokyo opened its market to U.S. cars and car parts.

The European Union, with the support of France, has launched repeated public attacks on Washington and praised it in private while simultaneously cozying up to the Japanese leadership. The tactic is an apparent effort by Sir Leon Brittan, the trade commissioner, to score by playing both sides of the dispute.

Relations between the United States and Germany have suffered, meanwhile, because of repeated public and private criticism of the Clinton administration's economic policies by government officials in Bonn and by the Bundesbank in Frankfurt.

"They don't know what they are doing in Washington on the dollar or the deficit, and their handling of the Mexican crisis was a mess," a senior German government official said.

See HALIFAX, Page 10

Dow Jones	Trib Index
Up 6.57	Up 0.47%
4491.08	121.16

The Dollar	Wed. Close	Previous Close
DM	1.401	1.4083
£	1.612	1.5956
Yen	84.40	84.615
FF	4.9195	4.9495

Newsstand Prices	Newsstand Prices
Argentina 500 FF	Luembourgo 60 L.
Australia 11.25 FF	Morocco 11.25 FF
Belgium 1.400 CFA	Nigeria 11.25 FF
Canada 1.400 CFA	Qatar 11.25 FF
France 500 FF	Saudi Arabia 9.00 FF
Germany 500 FF	Senegal 500 CFA
Greece 350 Dr.	Spain 225 PTAS
Ireland 2.600 Ir.	Tunisia 1.250 Din.
Italy 2.600 Ir.	Turkey 1.45.00 L.
Ivory Coast 1200 CFA	U.S. 85¢ Dirh.
Jordan 1.50 Dirh.	U.S. 85¢ Dirh.
Lebanon 1.50 Dirh.	U.S. 85¢ Dirh.

## Sex Slaves: Japan Shows Remorse

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — In an effort to atone for Japanese behavior during World War II, the government announced the establishment Wednesday of a fund to help tens of thousands of women whom the Japanese Army forced to be sex slaves during the war.

The fund is an attempt to settle a long-standing irritant in relations with other Asian countries by showing remorse for forcing "comfort women," as they were then called, to serve troops in front-line

brothels. Most of the women were Korean, but some were Dutch, Indonesian, Filipino and Chinese.

The proposal falls short of what victims have been asking for, however. In addition, as a show of remorse it was undermined when legislators in the upper house of Parliament killed a resolution on Wednesday expressing remorse for Japan's conduct during World War II.

The lower house of Parliament approved a weak resolution of remorse on Friday night, but only after a majority of members either stayed away or voted no.

That resolution included no apology, and says only that Japan engaged in some "aggressive-like acts" in the context of other countries doing the same things.

Resolutions are statements of each individual chamber in the Parliament, so the lower house declaration still stands. But as a show of national remorse, it was undercut by the informal decision of upper house legislators not even to consider such a resolution in the current session.

In announcing the fund for the sex

See COMFORT, Page 10

## AGENDA

### Rebel Iraqi Unit Sets Off Battle

AMMAN (AFP) — An armored unit mounted a rebellion on the outskirts of the Iraqi capital, Baghdad, on Wednesday and vowed to "fight to the death" in a showdown between the authorities and the powerful Dulaimi tribe, witnesses said.

The 14 July battalion attacked Baghdad Radio transmitters and a private heliport of President Saddam Hussein in the Abu Gharib area, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of the capital, they said.

The attack, led by General Turki Ismail al-Dulaimi, triggered a battle with tanks, armored vehicles and helicopters, the witnesses said, contacted by telephone from Amman.

An air force general was killed in the fighting around the heliport where several homes of pilots were hit, they said.

Story Page 7.

### Desperate Aliens

### THE AMERICAS Governor Bush

### ASIA Bangkok Dock Tragedy

Opinion Pages 8, 9. Sports Pages 20, 21.

Books Page 11. Crossword Page 21.

International Classified Page 4.

## Asia-Pacific Nations Angered Over French Nuclear Tests

### Japan Says Paris 'Betrays a Trust'

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

SINGAPORE — In a sharp setback to French efforts to improve relations with nations in the Asia-Pacific region, Japan on Wednesday accused Paris of "betraying" the trust of nonnuclear states by deciding to resume nuclear testing.

At the same time, Australia and New Zealand froze military ties with France in protest.

The 15-nation South Pacific Forum condemned the decision by President Jacques Chirac to conduct eight underground tests in French Polynesia in the South Pacific between September 1995 and May 1996.

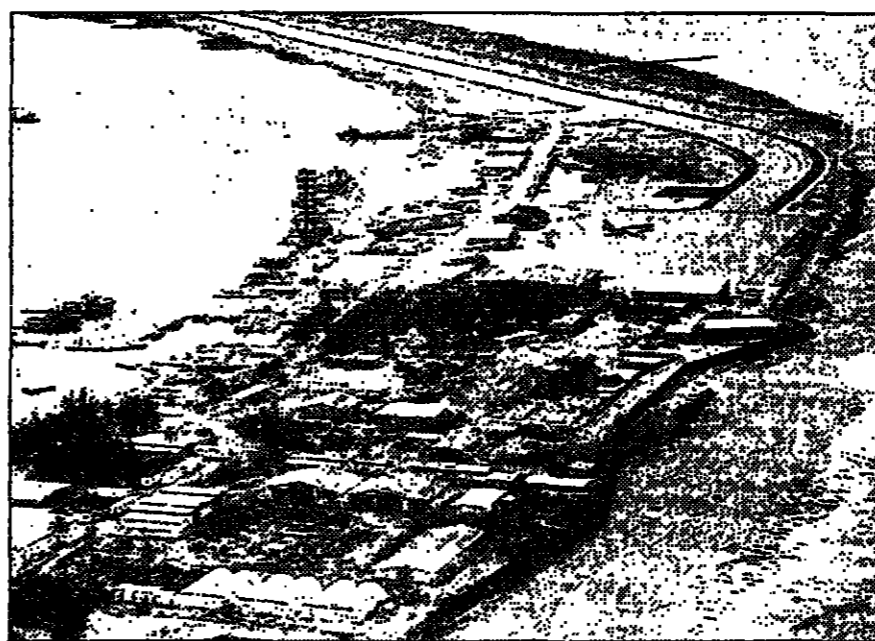
"This flagrant disregard for world and regional opinion will do considerable damage to France's relations" with countries around the Pacific, said Ieremia Tabia, secretary-general of the forum.

Asian officials said they feared that Paris's resumption of tests would encourage China to press ahead with its own program to develop a new generation of longer-range and more accurate nuclear weapons with multiple warheads, despite strong opposition in the region.

Until Mr. Chirac reversed the no-test decision made in April 1992 by his predecessor, François Mitterrand, China was the only one of the five declared nuclear powers that had refused to observe a moratorium on testing.

Officials in the Pacific region expressed concern Wednesday that the French move would upset negotiations to bring a formal ban on all nuclear testing into force by the end of 1996.

Prime Minister Paul Keating of Australia



The airport and test site on France's Mururoa atoll in the South Pacific.

lia said that any further tests by any of the nuclear weapon states would "inevitably cloud the positive and constructive atmosphere" of the talks in Geneva on a Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty.

He said that the actions of both France and China, which carried out an underground nuclear test on May 15, ran counter to the pledges that they had made to exercise "utmost restraint" in atomic testing.

The pledges were made to the international conference in New York that voted to extend indefinitely the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty, in the expectation that all testing would be halted immediately.

Japan was so upset by France's announcement that its foreign minister, Yohei Kono, conveyed Tokyo's protest in a personal telephone call to Hervé de Charette, the foreign minister of the new French government.

According to the Japanese Foreign Ministry, Mr. Kono told Mr. de Charette: "The French decision seriously betrays the trust of nonnuclear states."

The French decision comes on top of other discouraging noises being made by the nuclear powers. Ramesh Thakur, head of the Peace Research Center at the Australian National University in Canberra, said that the French and U.S. military establishments were arguing that a nuclear test should be redefined to exempt low-

See ASIA, Page 10

### West Stresses Goal Of Total Ban in '96

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — In contrast to vociferous protests from the Pacific area about France's decision to resume nuclear tests, the United States and other major Western governments took the decision in stride Wednesday, seeing it as the price of getting France to sign up next year for a permanent halt to testing.

"The comprehensive test ban treaty is what we really care about, and this last series of tests was always likely to be the political price," a Clinton administration official said.

At a press conference in Washington Wednesday, President Jacques Chirac was unmoved by the international dismay.

Appearing at a press conference with President Bill Clinton and Jacques Santer, president of the European Union Commission, he said: "I am not at all willing to go back on my decision."

Western diplomats in Paris minimized the concern, voiced in some capitals, that a final series of French tests would cause political damage by undermining the international consensus on reducing the role of nuclear weapons.

Charles Millon, the French defense minister, said that eight French tests — after more than a thousand by the United States — could not be viewed as a dangerous precedent liable to foster nuclear proliferation.

In any case, Prime Minister Alain Juppé said Wednesday, France sees the reliability

See FRANCE, Page 10

## Burma Cracks Down on a 2,000-Year-Old Beloved, if Messy, Vice

By Philip Shenon  
New York Times Service

RANGOON — With darting eyes and a conspiratorial whisper, an anxious Burmese merchant agreed to lead a prospective customer to the source of this newly illicit drug.

"You must follow me," he explained, making his way through the dark maze of shops in a covered spice market, the air filled with a fragrant mist of curry powder and cinnamon.

He stopped suddenly. "Here it is," he said, pointing to a shop where a fellow merchant was bravely—and perhaps fool-

ishly—displaying a canvas bag bursting with small slices of what appeared to be a copper-colored acorn. "Here is the betel. It is illegal, but very precious."

Ending almost 2,000 years of social and medicinal history here, the generals who run Burma have banned the sale of betel, the chewable nut that is to the Burmese what liquor and tobacco are to much of the rest of the world.

For now, betel sales are outlawed only in Rangoon, but the junta clearly sees the chewing of betel as a crisis of national proportions.

The generals are concerned not so much about public health—while only a mild

stimulant, betel has been linked to oral cancer and gum disease—as about keeping the streets of Rangoon clean for foreign tourists, who are seen as the saviors of the Burmese economy.

"Betel chewers are tarnishing the beauty of the capital by spitting unceremoniously on roads, pavements, overpasses, and at other places," the junta's Rangoon City Development Committee said in April in announcing the ban.

The government has posted a no-betel sign—a red circle enclosing the shadow of the face of a man spitting betel, with a red slash—and has closed hundreds of

street-corner betel stands, forcing the betel merchants to find other work.

Whatever anyone might think of this country's notoriously brutal generals, they do have a point about betel chewing and, more precisely, betel spitting.

For centuries, the streets of Rangoon have run red with betel juice, produced after several minutes of chewing and sucking on the bitter-tasting nut. For pedestrians, the results are unpleasant, if not unhygienic.

"I am sorry that the foreigners do not like to see the red stains in the street, but this is a habit I learned as a boy, just as my father did, and his father," said a 34-year-

old factory worker, his teeth blackened and lips dyed a shade of scarlet, the evidence of a devoted betel chewer. (While betel sales are banned, chewing it is not yet.) "How can the government suddenly tell us that we cannot enjoy this tradition?"

The Burmese junta loves to make rules, which is one more reason that it is so widely disliked among Burma's 45 million people.

The junta took power in 1988 in a violent crackdown on a nascent democracy movement led by Daw Aung San Suu Kyi, the daughter of Aung San, the assassinated soldier considered the father of modern

See CHEW, Page 10

## Smuggling People / Big-Time Crime in Eastern Europe

## Inventive Swindlers Prey on Desperate Aliens

By Raymond Bonner  
New York Times Service

**Z**AKOPANE, Poland — On a recent Saturday morning, some three-score residents of this mountain community assembled at the ski jump for a trip to the United States, first by bus to Germany, then on Lufthansa across the Atlantic.

They included a grandmother and her 3-year-old grandchild, a mother and her three children, several unemployed women in their 20s and a few men in their 70s. Each had paid at least \$6,000.

They had paid the money as sponsors of a local sports club and were accompanying the national weightlifting team to a competition in Chicago — or so their documents said. But the only thing these people were sponsoring was their own entry into the United States. No sports team was going to Chicago, or anywhere else.

It was all organized by the chairman of the club, who had been successful in the past in getting Poles without valid visas into the United States, said two people who signed up for the most recent attempt. This time, though, an immigration officer at the Frankfurt airport suspected that the American visas were forgeries, which they turned out to be, officials said. The immigrants were sent home.

The case is part of a growing phenomenon — trafficking in illegal immigrants from and through Eastern and Central Europe. Immigrants from Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, and Afghanistan, and from Africa and the Middle East are being smuggled to the West, moved along routes that have developed since the Communists fell and, with them, rigid border controls. They are being moved in many ways, among them freight-hauling trucks and ship cargo containers.

**W**HAT worries officials most is that international crime syndicates are getting involved in illegal immigration.

"There are tangible indicators that the smugglers of stolen automobiles and illicit narcotics have decided to diversify their portfolio to include alien smuggling," Thomas Tass, a Canadian immigration official, wrote in a paper he delivered recently to a conference in Budapest.

"These organizations should not be underestimated in their ability to move thousands of people illegally from one country to another while earning huge profits with minimum risk," said Mr. Tass, who is based in Warsaw and is considered the leading authority on this issue.

Smuggling people fits well into an organized crime conglomerate. A desperate alien who cannot afford the fee may be allowed to go in exchange for carrying drugs, and the immigrant will be expected to work for the gang in the United States or Europe, as a prostitute or a drug dealer, to pay back the money, officials said.

As for profits, the organizer of the weightlifters' tour, Stefan Kozioł, 35, took in nearly \$400,000, according to two women in the group. Mr. Kozioł is now in jail on charges of fraud. He has not been charged with smuggling people, which is not a crime in Poland. Polish authorities declined to allow him to be interviewed, but he has said he is innocent.



Two Africans passing the time in temporary quarters in Hungary for would-be immigrants without residence permits.

The International Center for Migration Policy Development, a nonprofit, intergovernmental organization in Vienna, has calculated that illegal immigration syndicates in Europe raked in between \$100 million and \$1.1 billion in 1993.

The wide range in the estimate is a reflection of how little is known about the problem, the gravity of which is only beginning to register. Interpol has no coordinated campaigns in this area, officials said. The funds the European Union has made available for economic restructuring in Eastern and Central Europe can be used to combat drug trafficking, but not trafficking in illegal immigrants, said Tamas Kiss, who works for the Migration Policy Center.

The traffickers have been successful in staying ahead of ill-trained local police, who are inexperienced in dealing with this problem.

"It is like drugs — there are routes," said Colonel Attila Krisan, spokesman for Hungary's Border Guards, who seized nearly 15,000 illegal immigrants last year from scores of countries who were trying to move through Hungary.

Common European entry points for refugees from Asia, the Middle East and Africa are Romania and Bulgaria, which have

more lenient visa requirements and weaker law enforcement than other countries in the region.

**E**ARLIER this year, somewhere in Romania, 60 Bangladeshis were loaded into the back of a long canvas-covered truck, which was hauling tomato paste to Germany.

The truck successfully crossed into Hungary and made the journey of several hours to Slovakia. In Slovakia, customs officials lifted the cover and were shocked to find people. The men were heading for the West to find jobs and had paid \$2,500 to \$4,000 each to a trafficker.

For illegal Asian immigrants, Chinese restaurants in Eastern European capitals often provide a cover.

They provide the immigrants with work permits, which get them into the country. After working for awhile, they move on — to Germany and, in many cases, to the United States, officials said.

"The raison d'être for these businesses goes beyond providing alternative menus" for local residents, Mr. Tass, the Canadian immigration official, noted wryly at the conference in Budapest.

He told of one Chinese restaurant in Prague

that employed more than 800 people. "Even more remarkable was the fact that the restaurant had only eight tables," Mr. Tass said.

Another growing gateway to the West is through the Baltic republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania. Immigrants moving through these countries, including large numbers from the impoverished former Soviet republics of Central Asia, then travel by sea to Scandinavia.

Many of the immigrants reach the Baltic countries via Moscow. Last year, 64 Kurds and Pakistanis, including 26 children, were discovered in a sealed container on a car ferry from Tallinn, Estonia, to Stockholm.

Last December, a Latvian ship with more than 100 Iraqis, Afghans, and Palestinians, who had paid \$5,000 a piece, ran aground off the coast of Estonia.

In late May, the Polish police detained 49 Asians who had made it to the Baltic lands, then crossed from Lithuania into Poland, where their luck ran out.

Moscow has become a major transit center for migrants from Asia, Africa, the Middle East and Central Asia.

By train, bus or plane, they move west to Poland and the Czech Republic, and then on to the West.

## German Touts Way To Snuff Out Fires With a 'Hot Bang'

By Brandon Mitcheener  
International Herald Tribune

**FRANKFURT** — When Reinhard Ries sees footage of forests burning in Sydney, along the coast of Spain or in Malibu, California, what frustrates him as much as the damage done is that nothing big ever burns close enough for him to take a whack at putting it out.

"It's too bad, but we've never had a forest fire here," Mr. Ries, the chief of the Frankfurt Fire Department, said with a sigh.

Together with an uncle, Winfried Rosenstock, who is an explosives expert, Mr. Ries hopes to test a method of fighting major blazes where they are more common — in Australia, the Mediterranean or the southwestern United States. The method they invented — the Rosenstock-Ries System, which is also called 2rs or the "hot bang" — has been patented and put on sale.

"Portugal wants to see it in any case," Mr. Ries said, "and Spain is more than interested."

In Australia, the Department of Forestry and Bush Fires is organizing a controlled test, and the armed services are "very, very interested," said Peter Mysliwiec, a 2rs representative in Melbourne.

The method consists of laying an explosive plastic hose with an explosive wire inside in front of an approaching fire wall — or around any large blaze — then filling the hose with water and blasting it into droplets that put the fire out in a kind of dense fog bank that expands at a rate of 100 meters (330 feet) a second.

The technique uses only a tenth the water of conventional fire-fighting methods and has the advantage of being administered exactly when and where it is needed.

"In Malibu, they could have used the swimming pools," said Mr. Ries, referring to fires last year that caused millions of dollars in damage in Southern California. "The water was right where they needed it, but no one knew how to use it."

Fire fighters did spray pool water on houses in Malibu, but the amount of water was dwarfed by the intensity of the fires. Mr. Ries said his method reverses the odds by dispersing hundreds of tons of water at the heart of a fire in a matter of seconds. The impact of the blast

snuffs out the fires and dramatically lowers the temperature.

Harold McCann, a retired Los Angeles fire chief, was skeptical when asked about the applicability of the technique in California.

"The 2rs system seems impractical," he said. "We don't put out forest fires — Mother Nature does."

But Rick Hinch, assistant chief officer for planning and technical support at the Western Australia Fire and Rescue Service, who first heard about the technique toward the end of the region's fire season a few months ago, said it had some potential and deserved a test in a live-action situation.

Peer Rechenbach, head of the technical department of the Hamburg Fire Department and an authority on fighting forest fires, also said the technique must prove itself.

So far, the technique has been tested successfully in controlled experiments in Germany and Australia. A videotape that Mr. Ries has been playing at international fire-fighting conventions since the first test last September shows the hot bang snuffing a large-scale wood fire and an airplane fire in a matter of seconds, leaving smoke, dew and small bits of plastic in its wake. Another test is scheduled for Aug. 31 in Frankfurt.

"The first tests leave a positive impression," Mr. Rechenbach said. "The hose can shoot a fire dead, but it doesn't quench the glowing embers below. What we have now is a technology without a comprehensive strategy."

In addition to its apparent effectiveness, the method attracts potential users because of its minimal cost and lack of risk to human life.

"The hoses are completely undangerous," Mr. Ries said.

Walter Heeg, head of the factory-fire chemicals company based in Frankfurt, said the technique "will go far beyond fighting forest fires."

Others see uses in logging, oil refining and cotton plantations, and even said it could help slow global warming.

Tom Koenigs, a senior member of the environmentalist Greens Party in the Frankfurt city administration, is helping Mr. Ries sell the European Union on the idea of a mobile force of specially trained fire fighters based in Frankfurt and partly financed by the Union.

## At 9 Out of 10 EU Beaches, the Water's Fine for Bathers

**BRUSSELS** — For vacationers heading to the beach in Western Europe, there is mostly good news.

Figures for 12 European Union countries show that 90 percent of coastal zones designated for bathing met EU standards for water quality.

But, the EU cautions, it is wise to be wary in Germany, Britain and possibly the Netherlands.

More than one third of Dutch beaches break EU norms for waterborne bacteria, according

to the EU's 1994 bathing water quality report made public on Wednesday, which includes designated bathing beaches for which there were no data.

Among these is the popular Scheveningen beach next to The Hague and several beaches in Zeeland.

Figures for Britain and Germany, where up to one in five designated beaches broke EU water rules, gave a truer picture of water quality because of more complete reporting.

The south beach at Blackpool, in northwestern England,

breaks EU water norms, as does the one at Brighton on the south coast.

And nudists testing the water on Germany's Sylt Island should also beware as they could be exposed to substandard water at all three of the upmarket Kampen's bathing areas.

The EU's tests measure bacteria in the water, mainly generated by human waste from sewage outfalls. The bacteria can cause a range of infections, including gastroenteritis. But over all, vacationers

bound for summer breaks on EU beaches can take some comfort from a slight improvement in bathing water quality, a European Commission spokesman, John Iversen, said.

"There has been a slight improvement last year" in EU bathing water quality, he said. "This improvement in the quality of sea water has been constant for some years now."

Data for the new EU members Austria, Sweden and Finland are not included. Vacationers prepared to take a gamble on the weather should

head for Ireland, top of the EU class for the quality of its bathing water in all designated areas, inland and coastal, which meets all the mandatory norms.

The warmer beaches of southern EU countries such as Spain, Greece, France, Portugal and Italy generally met the 90 percent average, though the latter two fell below.

In the 20 years since the water quality standards were adopted, there has been a gradual improvement for coastal waters, but the quality of inland

bathing areas has fallen. Only 65 percent of these designated zones met the standards.

Swimmers should also be aware that recorded improvements relate only to mandatory norms in zones the countries have designated as bathing areas.

Of the noncompulsory quality measures, perhaps the most controversial is one for "floating material."

The term includes discarded sanitary towels, condoms and human waste on the water surface.

## An Upscale but Low-Rent Housing Scandal Hits Chirac

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**PARIS** — President Jacques Chirac and his successor as mayor of Paris, Jean Tiberi, faced fresh embarrassment Wednesday over the allocation of plush city housing to cronies and journalists at below-market rents.

An investigative newspaper, Le Canard Enchaîné, which has disclosed that Mr. Chirac and Prime Minister Alain Juppé occupy luxury apartments from

city-controlled companies at knock-down rents, reported that Mr. Tiberi's two children also lived in low-rent city-owned apartments.

The disclosures came just four days before runoff voting in local elections. Mr. Tiberi is virtually certain to be elected mayor of the conservative city for six years. He assumed the post on Mr. Chirac's election as president in May.

Mr. Tiberi denied the report,

saying Le Canard Enchaîné went "beyond the realms of the acceptable."

"I cannot accept that my family is attacked," he said. "I have been called into question personally, which would not be serious because I have nothing to be concerned about morally. But they are now attacking my family. It is something I cannot accept." He added, "I think it is a particularly serious perversion of democracy."

The Canard said in its Wednesday edition that the mayor's children, aged 34 and 35, had been allocated public housing while they were receiving rent on apartments given to them by their parents.

"But instead of vacating their public housing so the ill-housed could take advantage of it," the paper wrote, "they raised the rents and found new tenants for their own apartments."

The weekly also published a list of local politicians, senior government officials and journalists on high salaries who it said were renting city properties for the market rate.

Among them was Mr. Chirac's deputy chief of staff, Jean-Pierre Denis, several other close Chirac aides, two former cabinet ministers, a son of former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur and other Gaullist party notables. The newspaper called

it the "Chiracown" scandal. Le Canard Enchaîné said some of the elite tenants had confirmed the amount of their rents, while others had replied that City Hall had told them not to make the information public.

Le Canard Enchaîné said it appeared that the city authorities had systematically rented public properties to politicians, senior civil servants and journalists over the years at bargain rents. (Reuters, AFP)

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Pharaoh's Tomb Located in Egypt

**CAIRO** (Reuters) — Egyptian archaeologists have discovered a pharaonic tomb believed to belong to a king of the 18th dynasty under a house in the southern province of Luxor, the Supreme Council of Antiquities said.

"We believe there are many more tombs in the village of Koumer Mariet that people have built houses upon," said Abdel Halim Nourredin, director of the council. Mr. Nourredin said the excavators could barely make out the inscriptions found in the tomb, but that they believe it could belong to a king called Tuthmosis who ruled Egypt nearly 3,500 years ago.

Relief depictions of the ancient god Anubis mummifying a body watched by Isis and Nephthys, two sister goddesses who guard the dead, are etched on the walls.

Air traffic in Scandinavia was paralyzed for the third day in a week on Wednesday when pilots working for Scandinavian Airlines System went on strike over pay, SAS said. SAS said 800 flights would be canceled and 40,000 to 50,000 passengers affected by the strike during the day. (Reuters)

Muscovites also are enduring a record heat wave, with average temperatures of 29 degrees centigrade (85 degrees Fahrenheit) over the last three weeks. A stretch of the Moskva River southeast of Moscow was closed after health officials had found the bacteria that causes cholera. (Reuters)

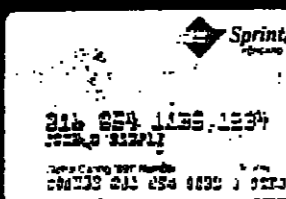
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Anguilla (unincorporated)	40	Cyprus	080-700-01	Israel	177-102-2727	Norway	800-19877
Antigua (unincorporated)	1-800-360-4253	Czech Republic	002-007-187	Italy	173-1877	Peru	115
Argentina	001-1-800-777-1111	Denmark	800-1-0277	Jamaica (Jamaica)	875	Portugal	176
Armenia	3-10-155	Dominican Republic	1164-777	Jamaica (Spanish/Jamaican)	5	Philippines (MNL)	105-011
Australia (Sydney)	1-800-351-10	Ecuador	999-121	Jamaica (other)	1-800-877-8000	Philippines (PUS)	105-16
Australia (Perth)	1-800-481-877	Egypt (Cairo)	254-6777	Japan (JFK)	0066-35-877	Poland	0084-800-115
Austria	002-700-01	El Salvador	002-100-100-3	Japan (NKK)	0079-131	Portugal	0077-877
Bahamas	1-800-389-0111	Finland	004-200-100-3	France	0033-12	Puerto Rico	1-800-877-8000
Bahrain	800-777	France	0033-1-0284	Germany	0049-007	Romania	01-800-0077
Barbados	1-800-877-8000	Greece	0130-0913	Honduras	0050-007	Russia (Moscow)	155-4133
Belgium	0030-10094	Hungary	0036-006-011	Iceland	00354-1000	Russia (other)	8085-155-4133
Bermuda	1-800-422-0877	India	0091-108-1	Lithuania	00370-1000	Saudi Arabia	00966-007
Brazil	0055-007	Indonesia	0062-007	Malaysia	0060-121	South Africa	0027-007
British Virgin Islands	1-800-877-8000	Indonesia (Surabaya)	0062-007-15	Mexico	0052-007	Switzerland	0041-111-0
Bulgaria	00359-010	Iran	0098-1877	Moldova	00373-1000		
Canada	1-800-877-8000	Iran (Tehran)	0098-007-187	Monaco	00377-007		
Cayman Islands	1-800-366-4662	Italy	0039-007	Netherlands	0031-0115		
Chile	0056-0317	Japan	0081-007	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-111		
China	0086-010	Kenya	00254-007	Netherlands (other)	0031-20-111		
Colombia	0057-007	Korea	0082-007	New Zealand	0064-007		
Costa Rica	00506-007	Laos	00856-007	New Zealand (other)	0064-007		
Cuba	0053-007	Lebanon	00961-007	Norway	0047-007		
Czech Republic	0042-007	Libya	00218-007	Spain	0034-007		
Dominican Republic	001-800-777-1111	Luxembourg	00352-007	Sweden	0046-007		
Ecuador	00593-007	Madagascar	00262-007	Switzerland	0041-111-0		
Egypt (Cairo)	002-100-100-3	Malawi	00265-007				
El Salvador	00503-100-100-3	Mali	00223-007				
Finland	00358-100-100-3	Malta	00356-007				
France	0033-1-0284	Mexico	0052-007				
Germany	0049-007	Moldova	00373-1000				
Greece	0130-0913	Monaco	00377-007				
Honduras	00502-007	Netherlands	0031-0115				
Hungary	0036-006-011	Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-111				
India	0091-108-1	Netherlands (other)	0031-20-111				
Indonesia	0062-007	New Zealand	0064-007				
Indonesia (Surabaya)	0062-007-15	Norway	0047-007				
Iran	0098-1877	Spain	0034-007				
Iran (Tehran)	0098-007-187	Sweden	0046-007				
Italy	0039-007	Switzerland	0041-111-0				
Japan	0081-007						
Kenya	00254-007						
Laos	00856-007						
Lebanon	00961-007						
Libya	00218-007						
Luxembourg	00352-007						
Madagascar	00262-007						
Mali	00223-007						
Malawi	00265-007						
Malta	00356-007						
Mexico	0052-007						
Moldova	00373-1000						
Monaco	00377-007						
Netherlands	0031-0115						
Netherlands (Amsterdam)	0031-20-111						
Netherlands (other)	0031-20-111						
New Zealand	0064-007						
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## In Stockholm For Business

STOCKHOLM was founded in the 1200s, grew as a trade center and became the capital of Sweden in 1523. The city expanded and prospered through the years and has enjoyed a long tradition of sensible city planning that has helped it handle urban problems of congestion and decay. Sweden remained neutral during World War I and World War II, allowing it to escape the kind of damage experienced by other European cities.

Stockholm has more the air of a large country town than of a small capital city. Many cities come alive at night as people spill out on the streets to eat and drink. Not Stockholm. People rush home to eat, watch television, or read. With few exceptions, the city's streets are dead by early evening.

One reason for this is the climate. The long, bitter winters with their few hours of daylight keep the Swedes tucked away in their centrally heated homes and offices. Come the summer, with its long and usually sunny days, they tend to flee to the countryside or the archipelago, leaving the city to tourists.

Stockholm's tranquility is part of its charm. Perched on a cluster of 10 islands where the waters of Lake Malaren run into the Baltic Sea, Stockholm is beautiful: azure skies and dazzling reflections in the summer, sheets of ice linking the islands into one white blanket in the winter.

Stockholm is clean, tidy and well-ordered. Street violence is not a serious problem. The air and water are unpolluted: even today you can fish for salmon in the very center of the city.

### Getting Around

It is easy to get around in Stockholm. The city is small, so you may wish to walk if the weather is nice. Otherwise, taxis are readily available and not too expensive, while the local subway (Tunnelbana) and bus system are well-developed and cheap. It is best to reserve a taxi in advance if you want one during rush hours. Your hotel will do this for you. You can catch cabs all over the city—wave at one with its top light showing "ledig." At cab ranks, just pick up the phone, which will connect you free and automatically with the central reservation system.

The nice thing about Stockholm radio cabs is that blaring radio chit-chat has been replaced by the discreet click-whine of a high-speed thermal printer passing on messages from the dispatcher.

The tip is included in the meter fare. You may round off the payment slightly, if you desire.

### At a Glance

Street numbers go out in all directions, originating at the Stockholm Palace in the Old Town. The skyline is dominated by church spires rather than skyscrapers, though few Swedes today are strongly religious. The neighborhood around Sergels Torg is an ugly mass of shopping malls and offices; by contrast, the old financial district around Kungsträdgården is graced with elegant buildings, such as the headquarters of Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken. A little farther south lies Gamla Stan (Old Town), once a slum but

now transformed into a smart residential area with cobbled streets, trendy shops and houses dating from the 1400s and 1500s.

### In a Word

English is spoken widely and usually fluently; many people also speak German. Street signs and even newspapers are easy for many foreigners to puzzle out, particularly if they have a smattering of German; the two languages are related.

### Wining & Dining

There tends to be only one kind of restaurant: expensive. That is mainly due to high labor costs and high taxes on all forms of alcohol.

Swedish cuisine emphasizes fish and game, which can be excellent. Although they are costly, wines are usually good. As one of the world's largest single buyers, the state monopoly gets favored treatment from vineyards and shippers.

The following establishments offer better value for money than others and have been selected for their success in combining both good food and a pleasant, interesting atmosphere. Lunch and



dinner reservations are recommended.

Bars and restaurants include a 15 percent tip in the check, but you may leave some small change if you wish—it is expected more for dinner than at lunchtime.

Aurora, 11 Munkbron. Tel.: 219359. A 300-year-old house in the Gamla Stan (Old Town). Customers eat in small, pleasant rooms in the vaults. Food and service are outstandingly good.

Café Gateau, Snuregallerian 30. Tel.: 611-6593. A place for a good, quick lunch. Located in the center of a design-winning shopping mall.

Café Opera, Kungsträdgården. Tel.: 676-5807. Located in the historic opera building, another restaurant for a quick lunch or dinner. Well-prepared, simple meals at reasonable prices. A favorite hangout of local professionals. Nightly disco.

Café Tranan, 14 Karlbergsvägen. Tel.: 300765. French bistro atmosphere popular with young people. Erik's, 17 Österlånggatan. Tel.: 238500. Small bar with lots of locals and a simple menu downstairs. Upstairs in this quaint building is Michelin-rated food, including sweet pickled herring soufflé and duckling. Private dining room for eight.

Est. Est. 33 Jungfrugatan. Tel.: 662-9292. New, trendy New York-style atmosphere with Italian food. A place where the so-called Beautiful People go to see and be seen.

Grand Hotel, 8 Blotieholmshamnen. Tel.: 221020. Both the veranda bar and French dining room are open for lunch and dinner, serving simple meals and light snacks. Carafe wines and Pripps export beer on tap. Wonderful waterfront view.

Den Gyldene Freden, 51 Österlånggatan. Tel.: 109046. Classic home cooking with fish specialties. Legend has it that many Nobel laureates in literature have been unofficially elected at these tables.

Kajplats 9, Norrmälarsstrand. Tel.: 652-4545. Resembles an old warehouse, but don't be put off. The fish is excellent and there is a good view over the waterfront.

Kicki & Co., 16-18 Skapargatan. Tel.: 661-6143. An authentic neighborhood restaurant serving everything from meatballs to snails.

Leijontorget, 5 Lilla Nygatan. Tel.: 142355. Excellent food in an exclusive Old Town cellar with a restored medieval wall.

Leungs, 50 Valhallavägen. Tel.: 612-5779. Chinese food from several cantons cooked and served by members of the family.

Nils Emil, 122 Folkungagatan. Tel.: 640-7209. A restaurant that specializes in traditional Swedish home-style cooking. Casual, elegant atmosphere that attracts the Royal Family as frequent guests. Prices are not over the top.

Operakällern, Opera House. Tel.: 4111125. Where the rich—they need to be—socialize wine and dine. Remarkable service, food and wines in formal surroundings. Reservations essential.

Paul & Norbert, 9 Strandvägen. Tel.: 663-8183. Rated by Michelin. Meeting place of connoisseurs of food and wine who linger over foie gras and delicious reindeer steak. Arctic circle berries are blended in. A place for a top executive dinner.

Riche, 4 Birger Jarlgatan. Tel.: 679-6840. A very popular French-style bistro that is good for both lunch and dinner.

Teatergrillen, 3 Nybrogatan. Tel.: 679-6842. Traditional Swedish atmosphere with classic entrées for the more conservative. The food is very good. Interior is a throwback to the 1950s.

Widgard, 111 Regeringsgatan. Tel.: 4116153. A theater turned restaurant. Elegant, modern atmosphere with private dining room for smaller dinners or meetings. Wine-tasting cellar.

### Calling Around

Country code: 46. City code: 8.  
• Operator assistance: 0019  
• Emergencies: 90000  
• Dentist: 654-1117; evenings: 644-9200  
• Pharmacy (24 hours): 218934  
• Airport information: 797-6000  
• Tourism information (Stockholm): 789-2400

Excerpted from the "International Herald Tribune Guide to Europe" (third edition, NTC Publishing) by Alan Tillier and Roger Beardwood.

### Next City

Copenhagen

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provided nightly in The Lounge, while those who prefer to amuse themselves in the hotel's casino.

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ITT Sheraton has not neglected Sweden's other top cities. Göteborg, the country's largest port, is home to the Sheraton Göteborg Hotel & Towers, the city's leading hotel. Many of its 340 rooms and suites have views of the greenery in a several-story-high atrium.

Two fine restaurants and a casino are located in the hotel, which has a 450-seat theater and several other meeting rooms, all equipped with the latest audiovisual technology. Saunas, a Jacuzzi, swimming pool and fitness center provide a break from a busy work day.

In Malmö, Sweden's third-largest city, located in the south of the country not far from Copenhagen, is the Sheraton Malmö Hotel & Conference Center. Also endowed with an attractive atrium, the hotel

has 208 rooms and suites. The Triangolo restaurant offers everything from gourmet fare to daily buffets and Italian specialties. Health and fitness facilities are available.

The hotel can accommodate conferences for up to 470 participants. Dinners for up to 350 or cocktail parties for up to 1,000 people can be held in the impressive Swan Lake ballroom. The Sheraton Copenhagen completes ITT Sheraton's portfolio. Details on June 20. Sheraton Stockholm Hotel & Towers: Tegelbacken 6, S-101 23 Stockholm. Tel.: (46-8) 14 26 00. Fax: (46-8) 21 70 26.

Sheraton Göteborg Hotel & Towers: P.O. Box 288, Sodra Hamngatan 59-65, S-401 24 Göteborg. Tel.: (46-31) 80 80 00. Fax: (46-31) 15 98 88. Sheraton Malmö Hotel & Conference Center: Triangeln 2, P.O. Box 17116, S-200 10 Malmö. Tel.: (46-40) 74000. Fax: (46-40) 23 20 20.

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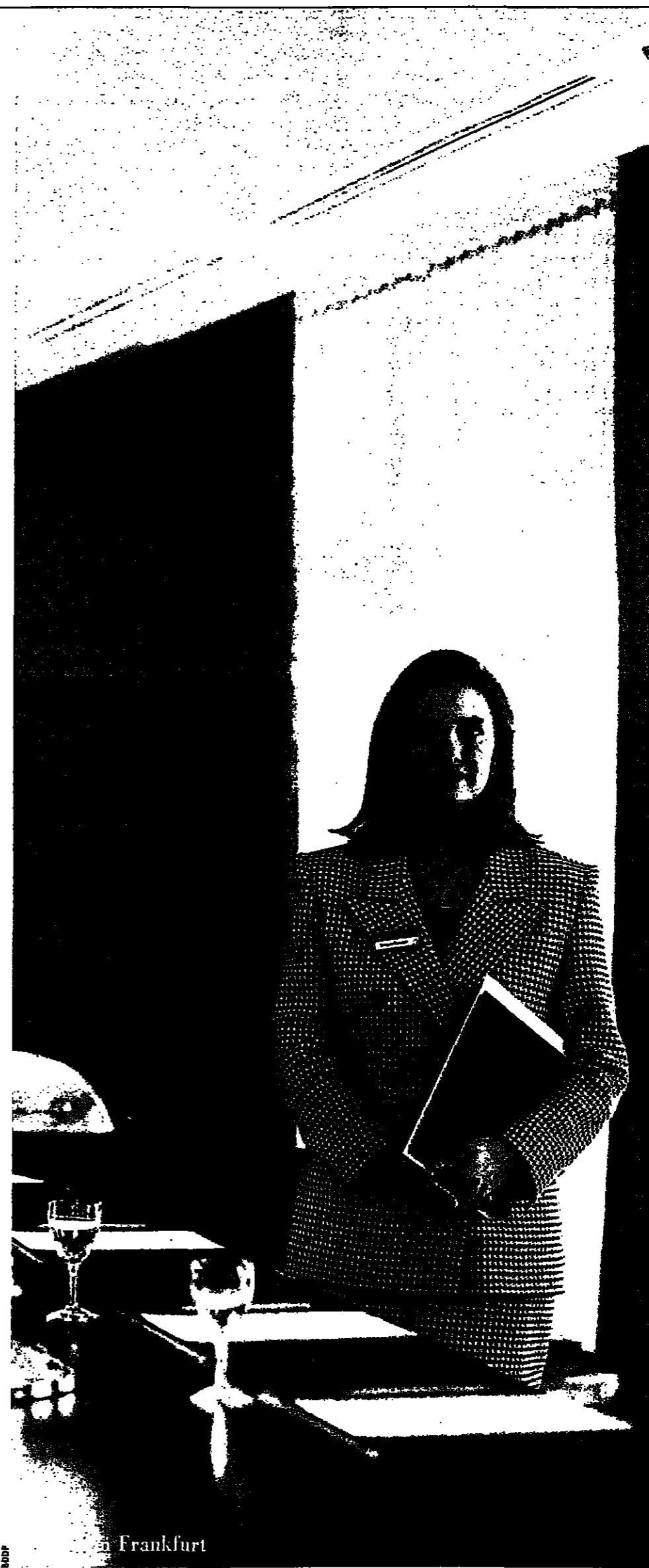
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## EUROPE

## Yeltsin Accepts Resignation of Lebed, a Popular General

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Boris N. Yeltsin accepted the resignation Wednesday of the Russian Army's most popular and outspoken commander, Lieutenant General Alexander M. Lebed, creating a powerful potential challenger for the 1996 presidential elections.

Gruff, honest, authoritarian in style and relatively moderate in his political

views, General Lebed, 45, has until now been a kind of Colin Powell of Russian politics: attractive but vague about his ambitions. Now he has become a sort of Douglas MacArthur in a country that polls say is yearning for strong leadership.

General Lebed, a former boxer and a veteran of Afghanistan who says he is an admirer of the former Chilean military dictator, Augusto Pinochet, has been a fierce critic of Russia's war in Chechnya and of Mr. Yeltsin's de-

fense minister, General Pavel S. Grachev.

In a brief telephone interview Wednesday night, General Lebed said he had no formal notification from Mr. Yeltsin.

"The president is sick and tired of me and I am sick and tired of him," he said.

General Lebed, who considers Russia still an empire and not yet a democracy, has recently joined the ruling board of a relatively moderate nation-

alist party, the Congress of Russian Communities.

Mr. Yeltsin clearly did not want to dismiss General Lebed and release him from military loyalty to the head of state. In August 1994, when General Lebed defied General Grachev over a transfer from his post as commander of the Russian 14th Army in Moldova, a former Soviet republic between Ukraine and Romania, Mr. Yeltsin supported General Lebed.

But Russia has signed a pact with

Moldova to withdraw the 14th Army, a decision General Lebed opposes as precipitate and likely to lead to renewed fighting between Moldovans and a breakaway Russian-dominated enclave.

Two weeks ago, faced with direct orders to disband his command and take another post, General Lebed wrote a letter of resignation and appeared before the Parliament, saying he wanted to prevent "another Chechnya."

## BRIEFLY EUROPE

## EU Likely to Limit Fishing Rights

BRUSSELS — European Union fisheries ministers are expected to override Spanish objections and approve proposals on Thursday to control how much fishing each member state does in Western waters, EU officials said.

The proposals are linked to an EU decision last December to give Spain and Portugal full fishing rights off the west coasts of Britain and Ireland from Jan. 1, 1996.

So-called fishing effort limits, calculated according to fleet capacity and time spent at sea, are aimed at preventing increased fishing. (Reuters)

## More Political Strife for González

MADRID — Just weeks before Spain assumes the chairmanship of the EU's rotating presidency, a newspaper's revelation of possible illegal eavesdropping by Spain's main intelligence service has resulted in another political scandal for the governing Socialists and renewed calls for Prime Minister Felipe González's resignation.

Front pages of newspapers across Spain on Wednesday carried stories about the eavesdropping by CESID, the military intelligence service, that reportedly recorded conversations by everyone from King Juan Carlos to the president of Real Madrid, this year's first-division soccer champion.

Mr. González told reporters Wednesday that he first learned about the issue from the newspapers. (AP)

## New Threats to Major's Survival

LONDON — John Major's chances of surviving as prime minister were widely questioned on Wednesday as his government battled to control a new bout of infighting over Europe and a row over illegal arms sales to Iran.

Newspapers said the chance of a challenge to Mr. Major for leadership of the Conservative Party rose after a bad-tempered meeting between the prime minister and anti-European Conservative members of Parliament. (Reuters)

## Berlusconi v. Judges, Next Round

ROME — Coincidence it may be, but Milan's magistrates seem to time their punches to perfection in their bruising battle with Silvio Berlusconi, the former prime minister.

News on Tuesday that prosecutors want the billionaire politician put on trial for alleged tax fraud on a land deal broke after Mr. Berlusconi had tasted victory in referendums that could have forced him to break up his television empire.

The triumph fired Mr. Berlusconi's flagging political fortunes, allowing him to renew his demand for an early general election this autumn and to reassert leadership of his center-right Freedom Alliance coalition. (Reuters)

## Calendar

European Union events scheduled for Thursday, June 15

STRASBOURG: Parliament votes on the situation in Chechnya and relations with Russia, and debates the issue of French nuclear testing.

LUXEMBOURG: Fishery ministers meet to discuss outstanding issues regarding a fishing agreement with Morocco.

GENEVA: The social affairs commissioner, Padraig Flynn, attends a meeting of the International Labor Office.

BRUSSELS: The transport commissioner, Neil Kinnock, meets Sir Colin Marshall, chairman of British Airways. Sources: Agence Europe, AFP.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

## Bikers Succeed Skiers In Flying Down Slopes

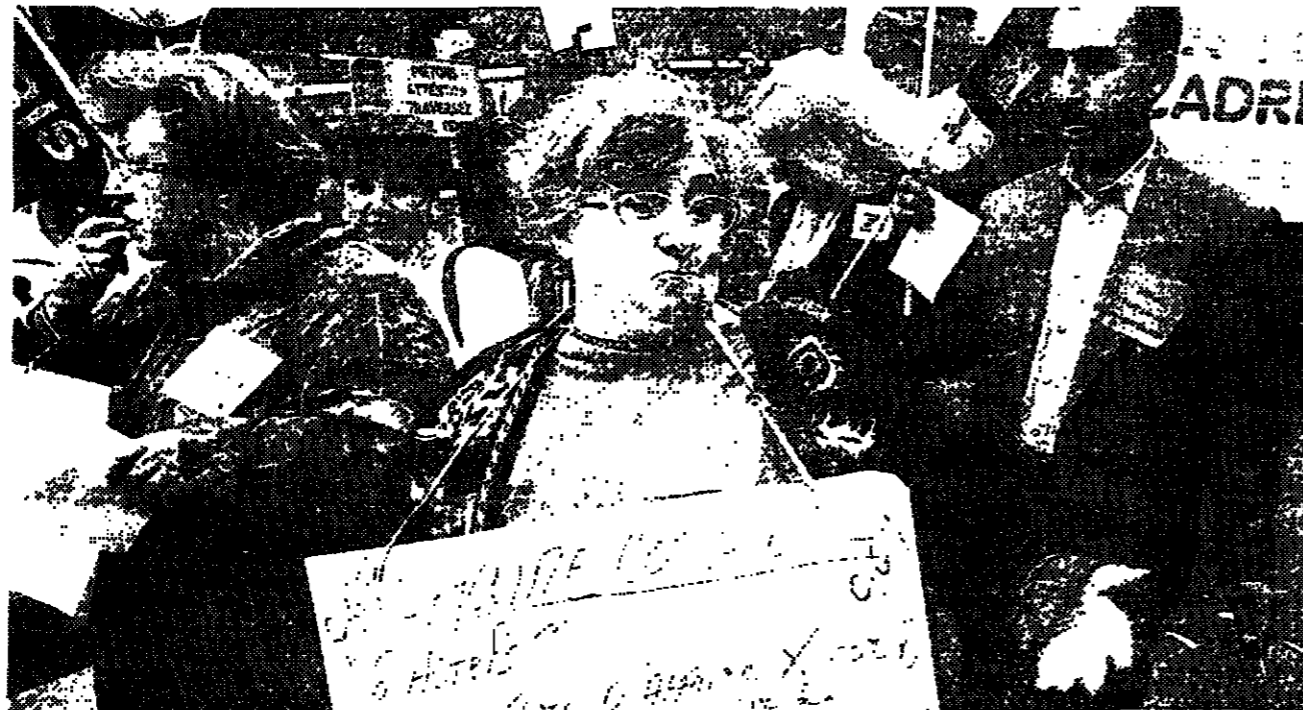
What to do with all those ski lifts and rock-covered mountain pistes if, as some predict, global warming dramatically shortens the ski season? Increasingly, European ski stations are opening their facilities to mountain bikers.

At Zermatt and Laax in Switzerland; Ehrwald, Ischgl and Scheffau in Austria; Chamonix and Metabief in France; and Aspitz, Kreuznach and Hausberg in Germany, lifts have been opened to sports riders with their bikes. Some resorts have reserved trails exclusively for bikers; group outings are increasingly common. The stations are thus appealing to a fast-growing group: In Germany alone, some 700,000 mountain bikes are sold each year, reports the German weekly Focus.

But environmentalists worry about the potential damage to vegetation. And the high speeds (up to 80 kilometers or 50 miles per hour) and steep gradients can lead to serious injuries — half of them to the head.

## Around Europe

Poland has Europe's most dangerous highways, in terms of deaths per population. A record 6,744 traffic deaths were reported there last year, in the first quarter of this year, there were 159 more than in the year-earlier period. The Poles are paying the price of



'LET'S GO' — A General Labor Confederation member blowing her whistle Wednesday as a Paris protest began.

change. In the last six years, the number of cars has doubled. Add to that an explosion in visitors — 16 million foreign vehicles crossed into Poland last year — and the country's inadequate roads and highways have become seriously overburdened.

What to do when a hostage-taker demands a fast getaway car? The situation seems to be arising more and more often in Germany. And when the demand is for, say, a Porsche 928 (as in a recent case), the police have their work cut out for them. Rental firms tend to be skittish. Sometimes calling on private individuals is an

answer. When the police in Celle were asked by two prison escapees for a fast car, they first called a big Porsche distributor. The dealer did not have the right model on hand but contacted a client — himself a regional police official. He agreed.

The decline of the Russian empire is being felt in French classrooms: The number of secondary school students studying Russian has dropped by more than one-third in the last 10 years. Nikita Strouve, director of the Slavic language department at Nanterre University, blames the French news media for painting a

"much too negative image" of Russia.

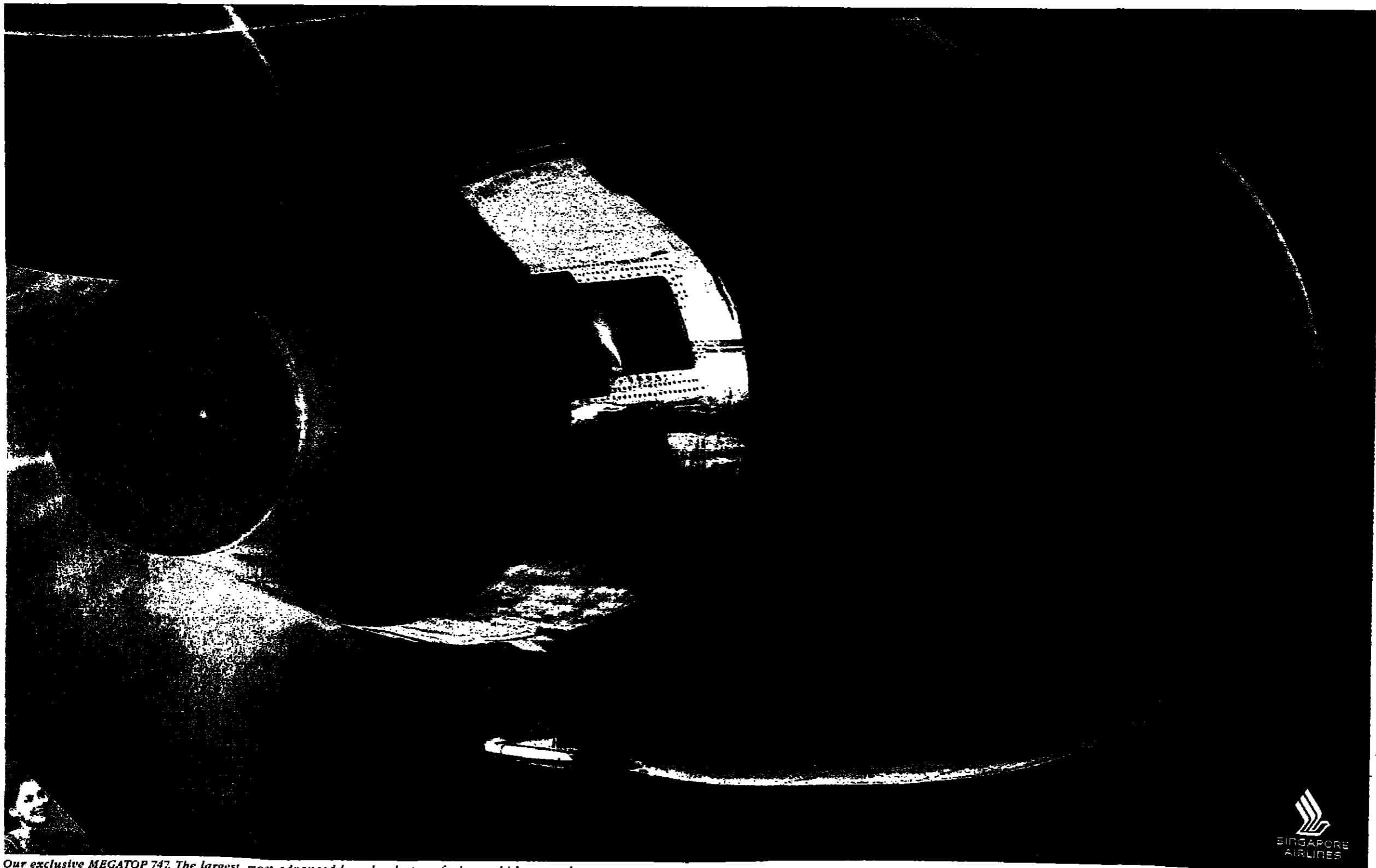
The new geographic center of the European Union has been determined by the National Geographic Institute in Paris — but unfortunately, the place does not exactly exist.

When Austria, Finland and Sweden joined the EU, its center shifted from the French village of Saint-Clément, northwest of Lyon, to the commune of Viroinval in Belgium's Ardennes forest. But a frustrated reporter from the French daily Le Figaro found that there is no Viroinval; rather, there is, but it combines eight towns and villages.

The National Geographic people had affixed a sign to the tree that represents Europe's exact center. The sign since has vanished. Can Europe's center hold, if there is no center?

Well, wherever it is, it is a lovely area: Viroinval's slate-roofed houses of sturdy stone overlook the broad Meuse River; the surrounding forests are full of deer and wild boar, of blueberries and huckleberries, of heather and meadowsweet. Not a bad center for Europe — even if there is no there there.

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## INTERNATIONAL



**AN EYE FOR PROTEST** — Supporters of Pakistan's Muhajir National Movement demonstrating Wednesday outside the Pakistan Embassy in Brussels as an embassy worker hurriedly installed a security camera. The group says that Pakistan's government discriminates against the Muslim immigrants from India known as Muhajirs.

## President Looks for Toehold in Budget Debate

By Todd S. Purdum  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — After weeks of debate about how to confront the Republican-controlled Congress, President Bill Clinton has sketched his own plan for balancing the federal budget over the next decade.

But he would do it by cutting the growth of Medicare spending less than the Republicans want, making up the difference with a smaller income tax cut and reductions in corporate subsidies.

In a brief televised address from the White House on Tuesday night, Mr. Clinton committed himself to balancing the budget by 2005 — three years after the Republicans propose to — with spending cuts somewhat less severe and tax cuts far less deep and focused on the middle class.

The White House said that would allow him to preserve the programs Mr. Clinton wants to save.

"It won't be easy," Mr. Clinton said. "But elected leaders of both parties agree with me that we must do this, and we will."

Yet, in making his counter-proposals, Mr. Clinton bucked the advice of almost all his top White House advisers, and infuriated congressional Democrats, who argued that his criticisms of the Republicans' proposed cuts as a sop to the rich were just beginning to take hold. Republicans derided the

president's ideas as too little, too late.

Mr. Clinton proposes to save \$124 billion in Medicare costs over the next seven years, about half what the Republicans want. He would do so — as he did in his failed health proposal last year — in the name of expanding coverage and overhauling insurance laws.

He would also save \$25 billion by abolishing some tax subsidies for corporations, and would cut scores of discretionary domestic programs.

Tuesday night, as he sought to regain ground lost to the Republicans in Congress, Mr. Clinton for the first time embraced the goal of balancing the budget by a fixed date, a question he has always finessed.

His aides said he was trying to shift the debate with Congress from whether the budget could be balanced to how it should be. As a result, they said, he hoped to avoid a string of vetoes of spending bills later this summer, while persuading the public that he would stick up for his priorities.

"It took decades to run up this deficit," the president said. "It's going to take a decade to wipe it out." He said the budget could be balanced in seven years, but the pain that would inflict "just isn't worth it."

He ended his remarks of just over five minutes by saying, "Let's get to work."

But the president issued that call only after weeks of intense

internal debate in the White House, and just four months after offering a budget that left the hard choices to the Republicans and then tried to blame them for the inevitable cuts in popular programs.

The president spoke after a final, frantic day of preparations, in which he rewrote his own words up until the last minute, while senior budget aides and political advisers scrambled to outline complex proposals, including a revived, though scaled-back, overhaul of the health care system, in the opaque language of press releases.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, described Mr. Clinton's olive branch as "an act of optimism, an act of cooperation and leadership," an alternative to the orthodoxies of either party.

## Cali Drug Investigator Found Slain in His Car

The Associated Press

BOGOTA — The head of counterintelligence for the Colombian secret police, Mardoqueo Cuellar, was found murdered in his car Wednesday, the secret police said.

The motive for the murder was not immediately known, but Mr. Cuellar was known to have been involved in Cali drug cartel investigations.

## Elusive 'John Doe 2' Looks Less Like Suspect, FBI Says

Reuters

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators pursuing the bombers of the federal building in Oklahoma City believe they have found the widely sought suspect known as "John Doe 2," but they doubt that he had any role in the attack. FBI officials said Wednesday.

After a two-month manhunt, the officials said the man is apparently a soldier from Fort Riley, Kansas, who happened to be at a rental agency at the same time that Timothy J. McVeigh, one of two men charged in the case, rented the truck that investigators say was used to carry the bomb.

The officials said they believed that the soldier, Todd Bunting, was the man identified by a rental agent as John Doe 2, but that they must still resolve a number of questions.

As leads about the elusive John Doe 2 dwindled, officials said, investigators began to question whether he had any connection to the bombing, which killed 167 people.

The officials said investigators now think the bombing was carried out by Mr. McVeigh and an army friend, Terry L. Nichols, who also has been charged in the case.

## Iraqi Army Repels Rebels Near Baghdad

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iraqi soldiers used tanks and helicopters to repel an assault by tribesmen and soldiers Wednesday on a radio transmitter outside Baghdad, dissidents said.

The reported fighting did not appear to threaten President Saddam Hussein's grip on power. But it was further evidence of unrest among the large Dulaimi tribe, which dissidents say took part in riots in May in the western province of Al Anbar.

The attack was led by members of the tribe on a relay station in Abu Ghraib, the site of a military camp and prison, according to Hamid Bayati, a leader of the an Iraqi opposition group in London, who was

quoting Baghdad sources. Transmission from the station, 20 kilometers (12 miles) west of Baghdad, stopped for a short period and then resumed.

An armored unit, the 14 July battalion, attacked the Baghdad Radio transmitters, as well as a heliport used by Mr. Saddam.

The attack, led by General Turki-Ismael Dulaimi, touched off a battle with tanks, armored vehicles and helicopters, according to witnesses who were contacted by telephone from Amman, Jordan. An air force general was killed in the fighting around the heliport where several homes of pilots were hit, they said.

Mr. Saddam's special forces

later encircled the rebels.

Iraq's Information Ministry called the reports "lies and wishful thinking."

But Mr. Bayati said the fighting involved soldiers and men from the Dulaimi. Israeli military sources, speaking on condition of anonymity, said they had reports of a "serious battle." There was no immediate report of casualties.

The rebels were demanding the release of all Abu Ghraib's prison inmates, including hundreds arrested in troubled Anbar Province since May 18, the witnesses said.

Almost 850 people were rounded up after clashes that followed the return to his family of the mutilated body of an

executed Dulaimi air force general, according to residents of Ramadi, the capital of Anbar.

General Mohammed Mazlum Dulaimi was arrested in November for his alleged role in an attempted coup against Mr. Saddam. He was executed in mid-May.

(AP, AFP)

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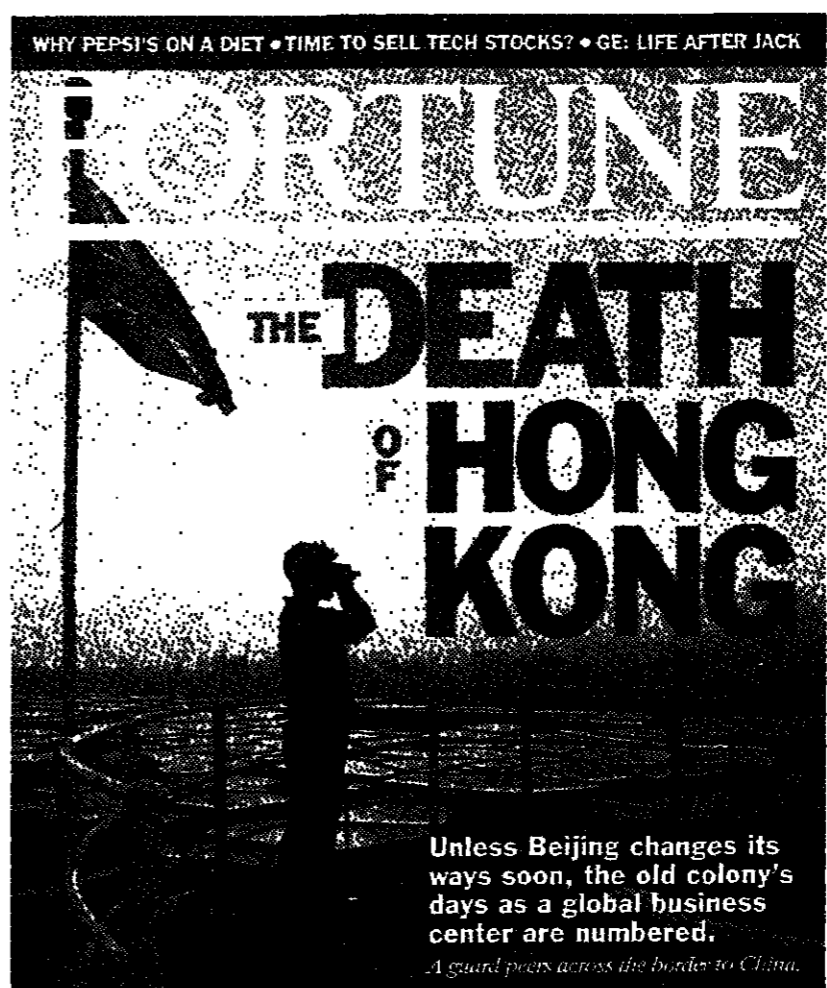
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**Herald Tribune**  
THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## GLOBAL/COVER STORY

## "It's Over"



Unless Beijing changes its ways soon, the old colony's days as a global business center are numbered.

A guard posts across the border to China.

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## EDITORIALS/OPINION

## Herald Tribune

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

## G-7: Crash-Avoidance Work

When the heads of the seven big industrial democracies met a year ago, they agreed that the safety mechanisms in the world's financial system, and the crash-avoidance procedures, needed attention. On Thursday they met again, in Halifax, Nova Scotia, after a year full of instructive disasters. The case of Mexico and its shrunken peso will hang heavily over their discussions.

When the peso fell, Mexico was able to avert even deeper damage only because the United States intervened with a very large loan. At Halifax, the Americans want agreement on future rescue arrangements that do not require them to come up quickly with large amounts of money. The Clinton administration ran into much more political flak over the Mexican loan than it had expected. It probably could not have brought the operation off successfully for any country less closely intertwined with the United States. Any useful formula for international rescue is going to have to operate through channels less dependent on the special circumstances of the Mexican episode.

The Halifax meeting will probably spend some time lamenting Bosnia. One of the lessons of that tragedy is that the Europeans, rich and well-armed though they have become, are not yet able to work out effective security policy in the

absence of American initiative and American resources. Halifax is not likely to produce much in the way of solutions for Bosnia itself. But it is the place for the statesmen to consider the possibility of a financial Bosnia—a crisis in which, for whatever reasons, the United States does not step in as decisively as it did last winter for Mexico. That is why the International Monetary Fund, cautious and bureaucratic as it inevitably is, will be nominated to be the fire department.

There have been only two periods of real stability in international money matters. The first was the 40 years or so before World War I, when Britain and its pound sterling dominated the system, and the second was the quarter-century after World War II, when the American dollar dominated. Not by mere coincidence, both were times of tremendous economic growth worldwide. The world is now trying to find its way back to that kind of productive stability in an era of three great competing centers of economic power—the United States, Western Europe and Japan. None is capable of imposing its own solutions automatically on the others. For two decades the rich countries have been trying to work out a reliable process of cooperative management. The seven men at Halifax will now try again.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Filling Out the Framework

A new nuclear agreement with Communist North Korea? Didn't the United States have one just last fall? Yes and no. In October, Americans and North Koreans negotiated an "agreed framework" for the buying out of the publicly acknowledged part—unfortunately, there is also an unacknowledged, suspected part—of the North's nuclear weapons program. The framework left unresolved, among other items, the matter of South Korea's provision of proliferation-unfriendly reactors to replace North Korea's existing proliferation-friendly reactors. The new accord fills that gap, but it leaves "quite a list" of issues still to be settled, the U.S. State Department warns. These include the terms on which to ensure safe storage of the spent nuclear fuel rods—currently frozen—so that the North has threatened to use to produce weapons-grade plutonium.

The matter of South Korean replacement reactors is crucial. Ever eager to cut out the South, the North insisted it would not take South Korean reactors, claiming they were unsafe and second-class and would be used as instruments of subversion. Rightly, the South insisted it had to supply the reactors, since it will be paying most of the \$4 billion bill and

since the whole larger purpose of this negotiation is to reconcile the two Koreas. Fortunately, the United States hung tough and got North Korea to back off and, with some partially face-saving language, to agree to take reactors of South Korean design and manufacture. So it seems at this moment, anyway.

The whole effort to get North Korea to turn in its nuclear ambitions and its renegade status for safe power facilities and an accepted place in regional and global company is a long shot. It is not simply that the regime's record of aggression and duplicity has earned it loathing and distrust. A negotiation that the United States and South Korea deemed successful might eventually expose Pyongyang, as it surely knows, to the same sort of liberalizing, regime-busting currents that helped sweep out Soviet-bloc communism.

Yet it would have been irresponsible for the United States and its allies to do nothing as North Korea remained hostile and reclusive and labored away on a usable nuclear capability. The future of the negotiation remains uncertain. As this most recent phase shows, there can't be too much vigilance and steadiness in dealing with North Korea.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Fugitive in Cuba's Hands

With millions of dollars supposedly salted away from financial swindles and drug deals, Robert Vesco has eluded American law enforcement for 24 years, living in Costa Rica, the Bahamas, and most recently Cuba. Now his luck may have soured. The Cuban authorities have tossed Mr. Vesco in jail and seem ready to bargain with Washington for his return to the United States to stand trial on a variety of charges.

The Clinton administration should take advantage of the chance to gain custody of Mr. Vesco. If the chill between Havana and Washington is reduced in the process, all the better.

Mr. Vesco fled the United States in 1971 with more than \$200 million that the government says he looted from mutual funds. In return for shelter from the U.S. Justice Department, he provided a range of services to the foreign leaders who gave him sanctuary. He lived well in his various hideaways, maintaining lux-

urious homes and yachts. He is still wanted in the United States on a range of charges from securities fraud to drug trafficking. He is accused of bilking more than \$200 million from credulous investors in the 1970s, making an illegal contribution to Richard Nixon's presidential campaign in 1972, and allegedly trying to induce the Carter administration to let Libya buy American planes.

The Cuban authorities reportedly are willing to hand him over. The United States has an extradition treaty with Cuba dating from 1904 that is still in effect. The Clinton administration should move promptly to seek extradition. The State Department said Monday that it lacked the proper papers to pursue Mr. Vesco's extradition. On Tuesday, it would not comment on reports that diplomats were negotiating in Havana for his return. Washington needs to move quickly; otherwise Mr. Vesco may vanish again.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Other Comment

## Civility for a Change

It wasn't on a philosophical or rhetorical level with the Lincoln-Douglas debates of 1858, by any means. For those with shorter memories and less elevated expectations it wasn't even the Lloyd Bentsen-Dan Quayle debate of 1988. In fact, it wasn't a debate or anything close to it. But the calm and respectful discussion of a few of the day's major public issues that President Bill Clinton and House Speaker Newt Gingrich held in the New Hampshire town of Claremont was a rare and pleasant reminder that civil discourse between strong political enemies is still possible in America.

No one expected the hour's worth of

amity shown by the president and Mr. Gingrich to last, let alone to serve as the model over the 17 months of campaigning until the 1996 election. Mr. Clinton and Mr. Gingrich are both dedicated to winning. Mr. Clinton certainly intends to seek re-election. Mr. Gingrich surely would be available as the Republican candidate if he thought he could get the nomination. Absent that, he will continue using the formidable powers of his office to advance his party's fortunes. So Sunday's show of reasonableness, tact and courtesy was something of an anomaly. That was one of the things that distinguished it. The other was how pleased, even grateful, people were for the tone of what they heard.

—Los Angeles Times

America and Japan  
Step to the Brink

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — Mickey Kantor will wind up as the Marie Antoinette of the Clinton administration if his trade squeeze on Japan's luxury cars fails. "Let them drive Mercedes" is not a phrase the Los Angeles lawyer wants to be remembered by. But he risks that fate if Japan stands firm against his threat to impose trade sanctions June 28.

Slapping 100 percent tariffs on the Lexus and 12 other \$30,000-plus Japanese import models will shift much of the U.S. luxury car market to European suppliers like Mercedes. Shrewd as domestic politics, Mr. Kantor's choice of luxury automobiles as the battlefield with Japan is economically insignificant for the American work force and for the overall U.S. trade imbalance.

Shutting Lexus, Infiniti et al out of the U.S. market disturbs relatively few people. This narrow targeting fits Mr. Clinton's political needs. He must get tough on Japan, placate Detroit and not interfere seriously with the American consumer's God-given right to buy good goods for low prices. The right to modern consumerism is a central enduring element of the American ethos; politicians tamper with it at their own peril.

But Kantor's Choice contains strategic weakness. By condemning only luxury cars to trade purgatory, Mr. Kantor has not aroused the impassioned national

constituency that he needs to prosecute the serious, strategic trade struggle with Japan he may have unintentionally triggered.

Mr. Kantor proposed a limited, low-pain "war," a wedge into Japan's overregulated automobile and spare parts networks. But the Japanese have surprised U.S. trade negotiators by treating the luxury-car ban as an American Pearl Harbor instead of an opportunity to find compromise.

When President Bill Clinton and his advisers this spring charted their campaign to get Japan to open its markets more rapidly, they quickly discarded two other options. I am told.

One called for restrictions on virtually all Japanese auto imports. The other option was broader and targeted Japan's strong new gains in electronics and other high-tech fields: It threatened to target a large number of nonautomobile imports.

Mr. Clinton approved the surgical strike on luxury cars (their vital competitive element is electronics, not steel, and they are mostly money losers for their manufacturers). The result the Americans expected? The Japanese government would quickly muscle their car companies into an acceptable mix of "voluntary" restraints on exports and an opening up to U.S.-manufactured spare parts at home.

Instead, U.S. officials have de-

HUMBLY and WITHOUT EXCUSE, OVERCOME with REMORSE and in FULL AWARENESS of my MANY FAILINGS, MY INEXPERIENCE, MY LACK of SKILL, MY CLUMSY and INAPPROPRIATE MANNER, MY UNWORTHINESS and SHAMEFUL RUDENESS, with FULL REFLECTION, SELF-EXAMINATION, ASSUMING ALL BLAME and OPPROBRIUM...



The Cartoon Science Monitor  
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

tested moves by the government in Tokyo to block compromises the auto industry was willing to accept. As the impasse deepens, U.S. experts increasingly feel the luxury car dispute marks a turning point for the two countries. But it does not look like the turning point toward a more open and compliant Japan. And these experts are not confident they understand what the long-term consequences of the conflict will be.

No one is saying that in public. The Japanese (like the Americans) want to extract last-minute concessions by being tough and intransigent. Trying to predict how this will come out is at this point a mug's game. Wait for the results

of a key negotiators' meeting Wednesday before trying.

But it is clear that Washington underestimated both the mood of political insecurity in Tokyo, where a new political system is struggling to be born, and Japan's fierce pride in its role as supplier of "quality," or luxury if you prefer, to American consumers.

When Japan emerged as a global economic superpower, American savants such as Ezra Vogel said that "quality control" was the secret Japanese trade weapon. American consumers disgusted with shoddy Detroit products came to the same conclusion and began buying from Japan.

Now American "revisionists"

like Chalmers Johnson have replaced the Vogel generation, arguing that it is Japan's essential perniciousness and unfairness on trade that accounts for the giant U.S. trade deficit.

There is some truth to that. There is also a lot of sting for the Japanese in that shift in judgment by Americans. The Japanese public seems to be reacting to Mr. Kantor's limited war with broad and deep indignation, giving the politicians incentives to go to the brink. Stopping Tokyo's politicians, and the U.S. team, from stumbling over that brink must become an urgent priority for the president in the days to come.

The Washington Post

## Economic Growth Will Fail Us Unless Our Societies Grow, Too

By Jean-Claude Paye

The writer is secretary-general of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.

PARIS — When the Group of Seven leaders meet in Halifax, Nova Scotia, they should keep in mind a lurking problem facing postindustrial countries — the risk that economic growth will be damaged by social decay. Economic well-being is inextricably linked to the state of society. Economies cannot grow if societies are stunted. In this post-Cold War, globalized, computerized world, the human factor has assumed a new importance as an economic determinant.

We have witnessed explosive development in the way information is created, treated and used. The relationship between economic growth and social cohesion has been fundamentally changed.

Intelligence — information and the ability to exploit it — has determined the course of war, politics and economic competition. But today's breakthroughs have unleashed technical progress that has accelerated and expanded information so that it touches every facet of economic life.

The information revolution has an economic result and a social result, and they

are vitally linked. The information age brings prospects for expanded economic development for all parts of the world. It brings vast opportunity, at least to those who can face up to ever-fiercer competition. But that economic advantage can be pressed only if a society supports it.

Lasting economic growth is built on productivity, which depends on innovation, the ability to adjust, to restructure and to streamline — all of which involve people. People need to acquire new skills, find new jobs, be flexible and mobile. Society needs to be cohesive and adaptive.

The human mind is our greatest hope for more security and a better standard of living. It is a powerful engine for progress. It can be an equally powerful brake.

The struggle of constantly sharpening the leading edge can be painful. The countries of the Organization for Economic

Cooperation and Development face intensifying competition from around the world. This difficult and unequal adjustment has sown doubt and eroded confidence in our postindustrial societies. There is some skepticism as to whether economies will get richer and the riches will be shared fairly by all. Individual disenchantment could lead to political pressure to slow the process of change, to erect dikes against the rising tide of competition and to keep out foreign goods, services and people. It happened in the '30s; it could happen today.

So leaders worried about their economies need to focus on society's fraying fabric. If the warp of societal well-being is economic growth, the weft is people who embrace and anticipate momentous change.

People need to be equipped with skills for tomorrow's jobs and to be helped through difficult straits. Entrepreneurial spirit must be stimulated by the freedom that allows initiative to be rewarded. Safety nets — like unemployment and welfare benefits — must be redesigned to offer insurance against mishaps but also to spur

adjustment to new environments. And, crucially, we must better understand the complex implications of societal change: aging populations, changing family patterns, evolving value systems, new forms for the structures that bind societies such as education systems or trade unions.

It will take vigor, inventiveness and commitment to suppress resentment and disillusionment. Failure to focus on the problems of society would endanger the very globalization that offers our future common prosperity, and would threaten the political stability of our countries.

OECD ministers have addressed this lock-step of economic and social progress. More than ever, we need to reshape our approach to economic analysis to incorporate the critical impact of societal evolution. International financial and economic organizations, however they evolve, must reflect that rethinking. G-7 leaders will serve many, far beyond their own countries, in focusing on the vital role societies play in bolstering economies.

International Herald Tribune

When the People Say  
'Enough Is Enough'

By Thomas L. Friedman

BELFAST, Northern Ireland — There is an old joke here about a tourist who is walking in a no-man's-land between Protestant and Catholic neighborhoods when he is suddenly grabbed by a masked man who asks him: "Are you a Protestant or a Catholic?" The tourist answers: "I'm a Jew." And the man asks him: "Well, are you a Protestant Jew or a Catholic Jew?"

The joke was meant to underscore just how deeply Protestants and Catholics had divided their world into two. No matter who you were, you had to be on one side of the line or the other. I can't help but contrast the Northern Ireland problem with the Arab-Israeli problem. The Arabs and Israelis could only settle their conflict once they drew lines to clearly divide their space. The Protestants and Catholics are going to settle their conflict only once they start blurring the lines that already divide them. There is no room for a territorial solution here. The Northern Irish are doomed to live together.

That is why the only solution is some variation of the London-Dublin accord worked out in February, under which Catholics would have to settle for blurry links to the Irish Republic and Protestants blurry links to Britain, and they would both have to accept a blurry power-sharing arrangement, in which neither side would have the upper hand.

What struck me here was how many powerful forces are at work blurring the dividing lines between the two communities, creating the basis for a necessarily ambiguous, illogical compromise.

To begin with, the IRA cease-fire is now 10 months old. Every day that it continues makes it harder for the combatants to restart their 25-year-old street war.

Too many Protestants and Catholics are now enjoying no longer having checkpoints around every corner. Too many are enjoying the fact that the daily bomb scares have been replaced by a "buzz" in the business community from all the foreigners poking around here for investments. And too many are enjoying reading that the air fares to and from Belfast could be cut by 10 percent if the government approves plans to scale down the number of body searches required for each flight.

There are longer-term forces at work as well. Northern Ireland is part of the European Union. Young people here, particularly Catholics, are increasingly working in Europe and seeing themselves as Europeans as well as Catholics or Protestants. They now have a larger identity to meld into. More important, the last decade has seen the birth of a wide and deep Catholic middle class, which has prompted many to leave the ethnic ghettos for more affluent mixed neighborhoods. Belfast has more BMWs per capita than any city in the United Kingdom.

A cease-fire that lasts for a week is just a time-out. A cease-fire that lasts for almost a year is a new way of life, and that is where Belfast is headed. Something here is over.

I took off a morning last week to play golf at Royal County Down, probably the greatest seaside links in the world, just south of Belfast. I was paired with two friends: Seamus, a Catholic, and Gordon, a Protestant. As a gentle breeze blew in off the Irish Sea, they spoke words I had heard before.

"The troubles won't start up again," said Seamus. "The gunmen have lost their mandate from the people. I don't know what it will look like, but the compromise is coming. No one wants to go back to living on a knife's edge. The people have spoken, and they've said, 'Enough is enough.'"

The New York Times

## For a Common, Not Single, Currency

By William Pfaff

PARIS — There is much muddled good intention in the European debate today, particularly where the plan for a common currency is concerned. A green paper recently issued by the European Commission would have all European financial transactions conducted in this single European currency (called, for the moment, the Ecu) by the year 2002.

A single currency is a splendid idea, if workable. That is not the case today, and it may not be by the end of the century. The British government does not want a single currency. The Germans are skeptical about it, and demanded criteria for its implementation meant to block any challenge to the power of the Bundesbank.

Few members of the European Union can today meet those criteria. Yet governments persist in the struggle to do so, seeing the single currency as a way to weaken German domination of European interest rates, with deflationary effect upon other economies. This is the unacknowledged purpose of the currency.

A research report from the European Parliament's Employment Committee says that if European governments pursue the convergence policies they are supposed to follow to make themselves eligible to join the single currency, 10 million more West Europeans risk being thrown out of work within the next four years.

That is what is implied by continued high interest rates and by the cuts in public spending necessary to meet the convergence criteria. The overall European Union unemployment rate now is around 11 percent. National policies that produce a continuing rise in unemployment are scarcely thinkable. Yet this would seem to be what the European governments have committed themselves to.

The advantages of a single European currency are obvious but utopian. It is impossible to have a single currency without a close integration of fiscal, budget and even social policies in all of the European states, where individual national economies are and will remain very different, in different stages of the economic cycle.

Today, only an inner core of countries, including Germany, France, the three Benelux countries and Austria seem capable of achieving the Maastricht goals within the next few years, and even France is questionable. I have, myself, never under-

stood why monetary integration for Europe should not start (and perhaps remain) with a common monetary unit, rather than a single and exclusive one — an extra currency. Why should there not be an Ecu (or "Franken," if the Germans insist), based on a weighted (toward the stronger economies) average of European currencies and interest rates, in which to conduct Europe's international finance and business.

International contracts and international settlements could be denominated in this currency, rather than in national currencies or the dollar. This currency could be used by individuals. It would be a common currency, but not an exclusive one. It would serve as the money in which Europeans did their business with the rest of the world, and in which private and public transborder transactions would take place.

The chief objection I have heard to this is that it falls short of a desirable total integration. But is the total integration of national economies that today range from Germany's to Greece's, and in the future may include those of Romania, Bulgaria, Malta and others, really feasible, or desirable? The

argument also is made that individual American states are rich or poor, depressed or booming, yet a single currency serves. But the individual American states are not sovereign, and only Washington is answerable to the electorate in economic matters.

It seems to me that a single nonexclusive European currency is the realistic option. The European Commission green paper foresees a staged transition toward a single currency, during which its use would be made "compulsory," "encouraged," "optional," or "excluded," depending on the banking or financial sector.

Today it seems politically incorrect (as we Americans now say) for supporters of European integration to concede that at least in the mid-term future a single currency may neither be realizable nor perhaps even a desirable element in that integration.

The single currency has been proclaimed essential to Europe's future, and to question it is held weakness or betrayal of the European ideal. Yet its real purpose is to keep Germany from setting Europe's interest rates according to German national needs. If that were admitted, a better way might be found to accomplish the goal.

International Herald Tribune  
Los Angeles Times Syndicate

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

## 1895: Dark and Stuffy

LONDON — In the House of Commons last night (June 14), amid laughter, derisive cheering and cries of "Are you going to the country?" the Government sustained a defeat by a majority of 20 in a House of 106 members. The issue was Mr. Cremer's proposal to reduce the vote for the Houses of Parliament buildings on the ground that while the officials of both Houses were provided with spacious residences at Westminster, absorbing some 315 apartments, Ministers had often to occupy rooms insufficiently lighted and ventilated in the basement.

## 1920: Costly Caruso

HAVANA — The audience in the National Theatre was thrown into a panic last night (June 13) during the farewell appearance of Enrico Caruso. Six persons were seriously hurt and hundreds received minor injuries in a fight to leave the the-

atre when a bomb exploded in the wings of the stage, wrecking the acoustics box and throwing the scenery to the stage. Caruso, who was in his dressing-room at the time, was hurried from the theatre. The management had received many bomb threats because the lowest price of a seat for Caruso's performance was \$35.

## 1945: Parisian Citizen

PARIS — Five years to the day after the entry of Nazi columns into Paris, this city acclaimed General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, Supreme Commander of the forces which drove the Germans out of France, yesterday (June 14) and saw him receive the Cross of Liberation, France's highest award, from General Charles de Gaulle in front of the Arc de Triomphe. In a subsequent ceremony at the Hotel de Ville, General Eisenhower was made an honorary citizen of Paris and given the freedom of the city.



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## OPINION/LETTERS

## If Work Is Going to End, Better Get Busy About It

By William Raspberry

WASHINGTON — Jeremy Rifkin, in his new book, "The End of Work," does a fine job of telling us what we already know (at least dimly) but have been reluctant to face up to: that it is no longer necessary for everybody to work to produce the things we need, and that that simple fact changes everything. It no longer makes sense to look to open-ended economic growth as the main solution to social ills, because it no longer makes sense to think of full employment as an achievable (or even desirable) goal. But if full employment is not a sensible pursuit — and if leisure, as a result, becomes fully respectable — will we have to rely on workaholics to produce the goods and services we will still need for our survival? And if it is no longer necessary for most of us to work, by what means will we distribute society's goods? You won't agree with all of Mr. Rifkin's answers, but you're likely to agree that he poses questions that we have spent too little time thinking about.

Technology has given us tremendous productivity gains," he said in a recent interview, "but the profits from those gains have been very narrowly distributed." So narrowly distributed, in fact, as to threaten the entire structure. For while robotics and other such advances make it possible for companies to produce more goods while hiring fewer workers, the unavoidable question is: Who buys those goods, and with what?

What we need, says Mr. Rifkin, is a full-fledged debate on how to share the productivity gains. His own idea is fairly straightforward: reducing the workweek as productivity improves.

For people who are still needed in the market economy, the productivity payoff would be a reduced workweek — say a reduction, over time, to 30 hours. That is coming. It already has started in Europe, and it has the potential of being a very good thing for working parents.

Imagine a six/six arrangement — parents working the six hours their kids are in school, and then being home with them afterwards. It would also provide more time for the things people say they want to do — everything from volunteer work to recreation.

But wouldn't spreading the same productivity among more workers increase employer costs and reduce employee income? Not necessarily, says Mr. Rifkin, president of the Washington-based Foundation on Economic Trends.

Hewlett-Packard in Grenoble, France, and BMW in Germany have

said they are going from a 37-hour week to 31 hours, and still pay workers for 37. But there's a catch. The workers will have to agree to accept shift work. That means the employers can keep their expensive technology operating on a 24-hour, 7-day basis. That increases productivity and at the same time spreads the benefits.

Such an arrangement, he believes, could also provide a big boost to the "third sector" — the not-for-profit companion of government and industry. "I think we need this third sector more than is generally realized," Mr. Rifkin says. "Without it, the other two sectors can't function because there won't be enough trust and relationships between people to make for a civil society."

It is easy enough to imagine the good that would flow from revitalized third sector community-centered activities: "from social services to health care, education and research, the arts, religion and advocacy... organizations [to] assist the elderly and handicapped, the mentally ill, disadvantaged youth, the homeless and indigent" — all the things we say we haven't the money to handle now.

What is hard to figure out is who will pay for it. Mr. Rifkin's answers are the least convincing of his fascinating discussion. Essentially, the bill for his utopia would be paid for by a combination of savings from existing government programs, "shadow wages" and a "social wage." The first reminds me of the "peace dividend" — anti-war activists used to budget with such enthusiasm. Savings from voluntarized social services are likely to prove elusive.

Shadow wages would amount to tax deductions for people who donate time to volunteer activities — a worthwhile idea but prospectively a costly one; the deductions would translate into diminished revenues for other government purposes.

Mr. Rifkin seems most hopeful about his "social wage" — essentially the old idea of substituting paid community service for welfare, which he would improve by making the service jobs competitive and allowing for pay increases for outstanding performers. He thinks such a scheme would build community by "forging new bonds of trust and a sense of shared commitment to the welfare of others."

Like the Depression-era CCC camps or WPA jobs perhaps?

Still Mr. Rifkin's basic question has to be addressed: If it is no longer necessary for all of us to work to produce the things we need, what do we do with the rest of us?

Washington Post Writers Group.



## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## A Troublesome Visit

Regarding "U.S. Visit Fits the Realities of Taiwan" (Opinion, June 10) by Michael Y.M. Kau:

Mr. Kau writes that Beijing would not let the U.S. visit of President Lee Teng-hui damage Chinese-American relations because "Beijing knows very well that the viability of its 'reform and opening' policy requires a peaceful international environment and U.S. cooperation."

With the impending death of Deng Xiaoping, the People's Republic of China is already in the throes of a power struggle, some parties to which care little for the "reform and opening policy." The incentive that official party organs have leveled against the United States recently goes far beyond anything seen in some time.

Whatever the outcome of this clash between the two countries, Mr. Lee's visit is just the latest in a series of missteps, including the sale of F-16s to Taiwan, in which the United States has squandered its political capital with Beijing.

Mr. Kau asks what Beijing could do to retaliate against the United States for issuing Mr. Lee a visa. Beijing could withdraw all support for the diplomatic solution to the North Korean nuclear crisis, sell nuclear technology in violation of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, use its UN Security Council veto against U.S. interests, exclude American companies from lucrative infrastructure projects, and relax immigration controls, thereby increasing the flood of illegal Chinese immigrants to U.S. shores.

While Taiwan has certainly become an economic contender, it can hardly be considered central to U.S. security and economic interests. China, on the other hand, is destined to be the next superpower. How China behaves in the international arena will be determined by who takes up the reins after Mr. Deng's death. The United States is the only outside power that has much hope of bringing influence to bear to ensure a smooth transition of power in China. By forcing President Bill Clinton's hand on Mr.

Lee's visit, the U.S. Congress has wasted that influence needlessly. JONATHAN BRODY, Taipei.

## Healing Discrimination

Regarding "To Remedy Discrimination" (Opinion, June 5)

How can anybody believe that society's discrimination can be healed by implementing government-sponsored discrimination? After 30 years of the affirmative action placebo, people are finally seeing that the only true remedy is to end discrimination of all types.

ERIK SCHUMICK, Amsterdam.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

## Planning the Invasion of Japan

By Denis Warner

MELBOURNE — In mid-June 1945, while the battle for Okinawa was grinding to an end, leaving more than a quarter of a million dead on both sides, the planners in Washington and Tokyo were preparing for the next round: the invasion of Japan itself.

Operation Olympic — the planned invasion of Kyushu, the southernmost of the Japanese home islands — had been tentatively set for Nov. 1. But as late as May 25, Admiral

## 1945 PACIFIC 1995

Chester Nimitz, the U.S. naval commander in the Pacific, had second thoughts. In a message to Admiral Ernest King, the chief of naval staff in Washington, he warned that when the Japanese occupied well-prepared defenses and had adequate supplies, they were a force against which the best American troops — even with air, artillery and naval gunfire support — could advance only slowly.

It would be unrealistic, Admiral Nimitz said, to expect that such obvious objectives as southern Kyushu and the Tokyo plain would not be as well defended as Okinawa.

Admiral Nimitz believed that it would be better not to try to invade in 1945 but instead to continue the isolation of Japan and destroy Japanese forces by air and naval attack. However, General Douglas MacArthur dismissed isolation and bombardment as likely to prolong the war indefinitely.

Presented with these conflicting opinions, President Harry Truman had doubts. On June 14, he summoned the Joint Chiefs of Staff to the White House. They were advised to come four days later, armed with information on the number of American soldiers and ships needed to defeat Japan, an estimate of the time required, and of the casualties that would result from an invasion.

The U.S. joint war plans committee thought that 14 divisions — 11 army and 3 marines — would be needed to overrun southern Kyushu. Casualties might run to 132,000, with 25,000 killed.

At the White House meeting, General George Marshall, the chief of army staff, read the digest of the memorandum approving Operation Olympic. When it came to casualties, he said, "it is a grim fact that there is no easy, bloodless way to victory in war, and it is the thankless task of the leaders to maintain their firm outward front... Any irresolution in the leaders may result in costly weakening and indecision in the subordinates."

Only Henry Stimson, the secretary of war, who had been involved from the beginning with plans to produce the atomic bomb and bacteriological weapons, expressed some qualified doubt when he said he hoped "for some fruitful accomplishment through other means."

As more and better intelligence flowed in, however, it became apparent that even the highest U.S. casualty estimates were likely to prove much too low.

Some reports suggested that the figures tossed around at the White House on June 18 might be surpassed in a single day.

In the final year of the war, Japanese intelligence correctly anticipated American offensive plans. It predicted the invasions of Saipan, Guam and Tinian and assumed correctly that Iwo Jima would be next and that Okinawa and then southern Kyushu would follow.

Japanese intelligence even named the beaches where the U.S. forces would come ashore. Southern Kyushu was given the highest priority by military planners. New divisions were brought in from Manchuria, Hokkaido and Honshu. Instead of 3 army divisions, the Americans would have to face 14, about 12,000 kamikaze planes and a fleet of naval suicide craft.

The Joint Chiefs asked Admiral Nimitz and General MacArthur for their assessments of the new intelligence. The war archives indicate that Admiral Nimitz had not replied before the atomic bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki brought the war to an end. General

MacArthur, often contemptuous of intelligence, replied that the Japanese air potential was greatly exaggerated. "We have recently seen the 3d Fleet approach the southern and central coastline of Japan close enough for gunfire bombardment, and yet no reaction from the air has taken place. Our air forces are daily flying throughout Japan and provoke no reaction... In my opinion, there should not be the slightest thought of changing the Olympic operation."

What he did not know was that the disappearance of the kamikaze planes, as the U.S. 3d Fleet ranged down the coast of Japan and American B-29s firebombed the cities, was a matter of policy. The kamikazes were being saved for the critical battle of southern Kyushu.

The U.S. 6th Army planned to use eight divisions in the initial assault, one to secure the offshore islands and seven in the attack on Kyushu. American forces would have been opposed by six static Japanese divisions, two independent mixed brigades, the equivalent of two tank brigades, and miscellaneous fortress and naval troops deployed in the vicinity of the landing beaches. In addition, three mobile Japanese reserve divisions were positioned to intervene in the fighting for the initial beachheads.

In the Okinawa campaign, the United States had the conventional 3-to-1 superiority in numbers. In the invasion of Kyushu, American troops would have been outnumbered 8 to 5. No doubt the Americans would have prevailed. But they would have had to call in extra divisions earmarked for the invasion of the Tokyo plain. The cost in lives would have been enormous. And the United States would most probably have resorted to use of poison gas to hasten an end to resistance.

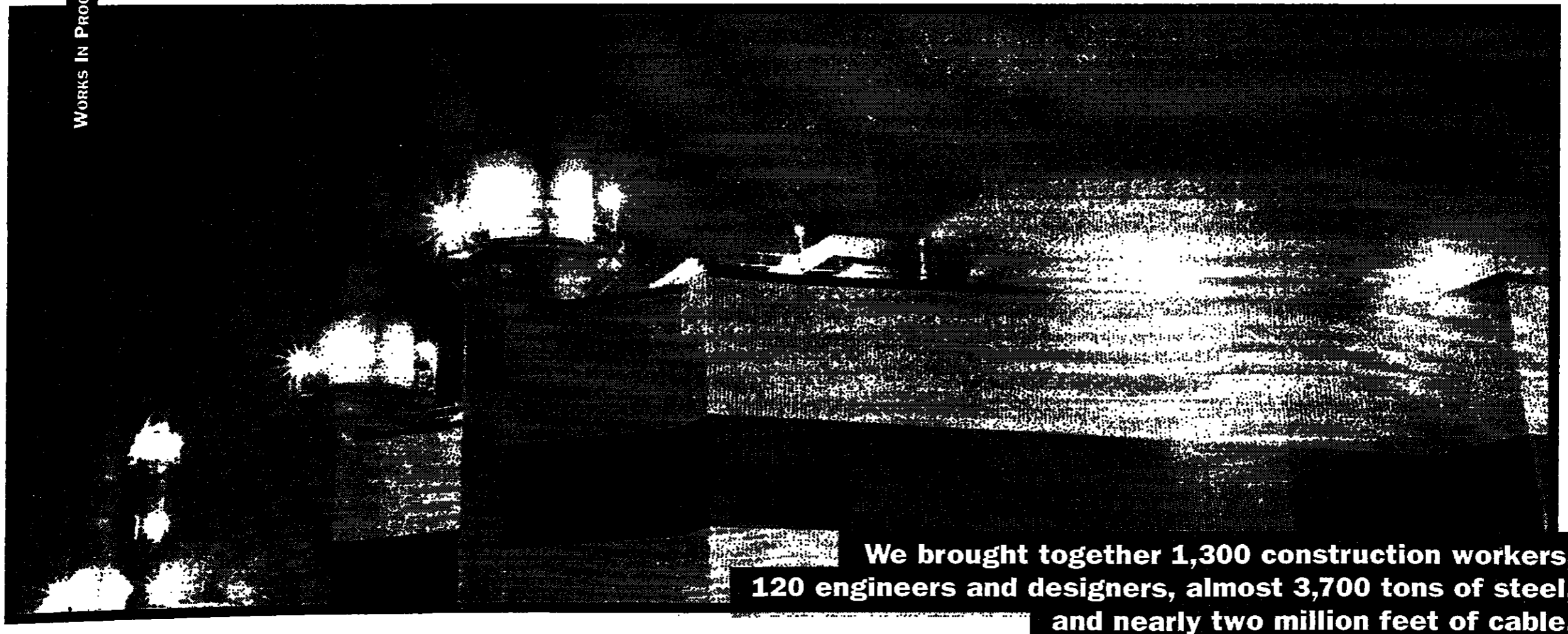
The Allies had avoided using gas during the war, but it was seriously considered during planning for Operation Olympic. Brigadier General William Borden, director of the New Development Division of the U.S. War Department, discussed use of gas in the numerous caves that American forces expected to encounter in the invasion of Kyushu. He said it would be effective when fired directly into the mouths of the caves. If gas was to be used, the U.S. Navy had planned that it would make up about 20 percent of the air bombardment.

The Pacific war had its tally of horrors. The atomic bomb was one of them. But its use almost certainly avoided another.

The writer, who covered the war in the Pacific for Australian and British newspapers, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.



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## INTERNATIONAL

## Israeli Troops Kill 3 Palestinians

### PLO Guards Were Aiding Fugitive Enter Gaza

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

GAZA — Israeli troops shot and killed two members of Yasser Arafat's elite Force 17 guard unit Wednesday along with a Palestinian fugitive who was helping sneak across the Egyptian border into self-ruled Gaza, Palestinian security sources said.

The fugitive, wanted by Israel for attacking soldiers, was trying to sneak from Egypt into Gaza when he was spotted by Israeli troops, the army said.

Soldiers opened fire and killed the man, identified as Darwish Abu Khatia. He was a leader in Gaza of the Fatah Hawks, a group of vigilante gunmen loyal to Mr. Arafat, the chairman of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Palestinian sources said two Force 17 members, Abdel Nasser Salah and Hassan Abu Thuraia, were waiting for Mr. Abu Khatia on the Gaza side of the Rafah crossing when the shots erupted.

The sources said the two Force 17 men were also shot and killed by Israeli troops.

The Palestinian Authority general secretary, Tayeb Abdel-Rahim, said the two Force 17 members worked at the Rafah crossing point and were not personal bodyguards to Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Arafat's press adviser put distance between the self-ruled Palestinian Authority and the infiltration attempt at the Rafah border area, which is controlled by Israel under the terms of its 1993 peace deal with the PLO.

"This is an irresponsible act, and the Palestinian Authority is not linked in any way to the incident in Rafah," said the press adviser, Nabil Abu Rdainah.

He said the PLO hoped the shootings would not affect ongoing peace talks with Israel on expanding self-rule.

"Initial reports suggest that the persons involved were not intending to carry out any violent attack against anybody," said Marwan Kanafani, a spokesman for Mr. Arafat.

Mr. Abdel-Rahim said Mr. Arafat had ordered an investigation of the incident.

The army said soldiers spotted armed men in the vicinity of Rafah at the time of the first shooting and opened fire after the men ignored calls to halt. Two men were killed by the soldiers in the second incident, the army said.

The Arafat spokesman, Mr. Abu Rdainah, said the two Force 17 men had acted on their own. "We have no connection to the incident," he said. (Reuters, AP)

## HALIFAX: Squabbles Threaten to Sidetrack G-7

Continued from Page 1

official remarked recently. An aide to President Bill Clinton acknowledged Wednesday that the G-7 was indeed akin to a divided boardroom.

"There are disputes," he said, "and it's too bad that they are there."

The official, who spoke on condition of anonymity, said he had been struck "by the sense that none of us have really learned how to work and deal in a post-Cold War world."

"In the past, these kinds of differences were more muted and subordinated. Now they jump out."

Ten years ago, the U.S. official added, "it would not have been in Germany's interest to take side shots at us over Mexico. And we'd all be better off if we concentrated on what we can do together. But we don't."

The official defended the G-7 summit process as "valuable because it forces the leaders to contend with issues and with each other." He and other G-7 officials said they hoped that differences over currency markets or trade would not be visible by Saturday, when the summiters leave this cheerful little Canadian harbor town.

Yet the U.S.-Japan conflict could worsen just days after the Halifax meeting ends. No progress was made on the issue last Monday during technical-level

talks held at the World Trade Organization in Geneva.

On Wednesday, in a statement released in Washington, Mickey Kantor, the U.S. trade representative, said that his deputy would meet a Japanese trade official in Geneva on June 22 and 23 for further talks "without preconditions or limitations." (Page 13)

Mr. Kantor was jubilant as he claimed that Japan was no longer insisting that Washington drop its threat of sanctions or its desire for numerical targets before resuming negotiations on autos and auto parts. He termed Japan's willingness to hold the new talks "helpful," but also warned that trade sanctions would be imposed June 28 if Tokyo did not make concessions.

On Thursday, before the official start of the summit meeting, Mr. Clinton and Prime Minister Tomichi Murayama of Japan will meet, and they almost certainly will discuss the trade dispute. But aides to both leaders insist that Halifax is not the right venue for bilateral talks on the subject.

As a result, two issues that divide the G-7 — the strength of the Japanese yen against the dollar and the state of currency markets — are not expected to get more than a passing mention here.

Also making the G-7 leaders

uneasy is that global economic prospects are decidedly less auspicious than when they last met a year ago.

In the United States, it is not yet clear whether there will be a brief recession or merely a period of negligible growth — perhaps less than 1 percent — for four to six months.

Japan is facing what looks like an increasingly serious banking crisis, and its equity market is reflecting the nervousness.

The German economy, and that of France to some extent, is evidently more sluggish than should be the case at this stage in the recovery cycle, due in part to the strength of the Deutsche mark, which is affecting export competitiveness.

The arrival Friday of President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia may thus prove something of a distraction to the G-7 leaders as they turn their attention from economic to political matters, informally renaming themselves the "P-8" for the occasion (the P stands for political).

Officials here say that when the meeting is over there will be, as a leaked copy of the draft communiqué has made clear, a plan to urge the International Monetary Fund to strengthen its financial resources and surveillance of Third World countries to prevent another Mexico-style financial crisis.



A woman sheltering behind a car Wednesday in Sarajevo as snipers opened fire.

## Congress Rebukes Clinton on Peacekeepers

By Barbara Crossette  
New York Times Service

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Facing a stinging rebuke from Congress for a failure to consult with lawmakers, the Clinton administration is stalling Security Council action on a key resolution that would authorize an expansion of peacekeeping forces in Bosnia.

A sharp letter on Tuesday to Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher from the chairman of three influential House panels, raising questions about the cost of the expanded forces, suggests that the administration will have a hard time voting for the resolution anytime soon.

The resolution is needed to spell out the mandate of new "rapid response" forces the Europeans are sending to Bosnia.

Apparently aware of the exploding resentment, American diplomats unexpectedly told the council this week that the administration needed time for consultations with Congress.

The three House Republicans — Benjamin A. Gilman, of the International Relations Committee, Robert L. Livingston, of Appropriations, and

Harold Rogers, of Appropriations subcommittee on commerce, justice, state, and the judiciary — told Mr. Christopher that they were "dumbfounded" to learn that the administration was preparing to commit the United States to support of an operation that could cost \$520 million a year.

Under the draft resolution now before the council, which the British and French had hoped to see enacted on Tuesday or Wednesday, the rapid response force being assembled by Britain, France and the Netherlands would be paid for by the United Nations through assessments. Washington is assessed 31 percent of the cost of operations.

With European troops poised for redeployment, and an uncertain and dangerous situation on the ground in Bosnia, Britain and France emphasize that speedy action on the resolution is necessary.

But the pressure on the administration from Congress appeared likely to delay Security Council action.

"We are deeply disappointed by what appears to be an unwillingness on the part of the ad-

ministration to fully inform Congress about the spiraling costs of its Bosnia policy," the congressmen's letter to Mr. Christopher said. "We are also deeply concerned by what this episode suggests about how the administration intends to handle changes to UN peacekeeping in the future."

The letter urges that the administration withhold support of the Bosnia resolution until Congress has been fully informed and given written answers to detailed questions about exactly what the expanded force will cost, why the Europeans should be reimbursed when the United States is not paid for its support services and what military obligations the resolution may impose.

The congressmen said that they had not been informed of the extent of the commitment until Monday, and that earlier briefings had "neglected" to mention these details.

Administration officials say they do not know how long consultations with Congress will take or in what form they will be held. But the officials insist that they have had no basic change of heart.

## UN Senses a Bluff In Troop Buildup By Bosnian Army

By Chuck Sudetic  
New York Times Service

VISOKO, Bosnia-Herzegovina — The Bosnian government's largest troop buildup in the three-year war, which has been taking shape over the last week on the rolling hills near here, may not presage a massive offensive to break the chokehold around Sarajevo by rebel Serbs and may amount to nothing more than a huge bluff, United Nations officials said Wednesday.

"It is much too early to say at this stage what might take place," said Lieutenant Colonel Danny Redburn, the commander of the Canadian Army battalion stationed here. "We must look at the big picture. And it is impossible to confirm any figures."

UN officials have estimated that the Bosnian Army has mustered 15,000 to 20,000 soldiers, including its most elite attack units, along the front lines stretching from positions starting just east of Vares, a steel town north of Visoko, and extending southward along the flanks of Cerniska Mountain to trench lines east and south of the town of Breza.

A concentration of government forces, including contingents of the 17th Krajiska Brigade, a vengeance-driven unit made up of men first recruited three years ago from the columns of refugees ethnically cleansed by rebel Serbs from northern Bosnia, is also taking

shape just east of Buci, a village that looks over Bosnian Serbian positions on a strategic hill south of Visoko.

Colonel Redburn said the United Nations had gathered only sketchy details on the buildup because the Bosnian Army began denying its peacekeepers access to front-line areas near Visoko and Breza about a month ago and had forced them to vacate two observation posts on Cerniska Mountain.

"They'd been asking us for a month to get out of there," he said, referring to the second post, which was abandoned earlier this week. "We resisted until we were targeted with mounds of mortar fire."

Five other UN observation posts on the Bosnian Serbian side of the front line near Visoko were emptied when the rebels seized the peacekeepers there as hostages after NATO warplanes blasted a Serbian ammunition dump last month, he added.

Eleven Canadian soldiers are among the 26 UN peacekeepers still unaccounted for, Colonel Redburn said.

He said the Canadians had been given freedom of movement in Iljasi, a town just opposite the front lines near Visoko, but had not been released despite a pledge earlier this week to do so by leaders of the Bosnian Serbs.

"I would consider them human shields," Colonel Redburn said. "They are the only ones over there who can witness any action on the Serb side."

He said that his troops had spotted Bosnian soldiers being transported through the area in buses but that the bulk of the deployment had taken place in canvas-topped trucks with the tailgate flaps tied down.

"Where those trucks stop, we don't know," he said. "The bulk of the movement is taking place at night."

Citing the openness of the troop buildup, a UN military officer who asked to remain unnamed said the Bosnian Army could be bluffing to pressure the United Nations and Western powers to take effective action to lift the rebel Serbs' blockade of Sarajevo.

The Bosnian Army, which is now more than 90 percent Muslim, has apparently garnered the cooperation of Bosnian Croatian allies for whatever operation it has planned in the Breza-Visoko area. Cooperation of the Croatian militia in the nearby enclave of Kiseljak has long been seen as crucial to any Bosnian Army bid to liberate Sarajevo.

Officials of the militia refused to comment on the buildup Wednesday afternoon.

One militia truck carrying a mortar moved along Kiseljak's main street, and residents said a mobilization of Bosnian Croatian fighters had been under way for about three weeks.

## COMFORT: Japan Sets Up Fund for War's Sex Slaves

Continued from Page 1

slaves, the Japanese government said it was taking the action "based on our remorse for the past on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the end of the war."

"When these projects are implemented, the government will express the nation's feelings of sincere remorse and apologize to the former wartime comfort women," Kojo Igarashi, the chief cabinet secretary, said.

"In addition, the government will collate historical documents on past wartime comfort women, to serve as a lesson of history," Mr. Igarashi added.

The fund will be private in a formal sense, because the Japanese government has been hesitant to pay official compensation to foreign victims of its army's misconduct during the war. However, the fund will be subsidized with public money, and officials are also expected

to lean on corporations to encourage private donations.

The fund, called the "Asian Peace and Friendship Foundation for Women," will support medical and social welfare projects for the former sex slaves. It is expected to pay a modest sum to the women, as well as cover their medical expenses, and also underwrite other projects to raise the general status of women in Asia.

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## FRANCE: West Sees Test Ban Treaty as Major Goal

Continued from Page 1

of its nuclear deterrent as a supreme national interest that "comes above every other consideration, including those of a diplomatic nature."

The bottom line for France and its allies, diplomats said, is a view that nuclear deterrence remains the linchpin of a credible Western defense posture.

Other nuclear powers, including the United States and Britain, do not want to set a precedent of undermining national sovereignty on such issues. France's big neighbors, Germany in particular, see the French capability as part of their security.

"None of the nuclear powers is ready to dispense with nuclear deterrence as a weapon of last resort, so none of us really blames France for wanting to be sure it can continue modernizing its arsenal," one of these sources said.

The only condemnation came from governments in some small European countries, including Belgium and Denmark, and from Russia, which can no longer afford to modernize its own nuclear arsenal.

Most Western governments welcomed Mr. Chirac's announcement because it committed France firmly to a halt in testing next year. They accepted the official explanation that the last eight tests will enable French scientists to shift their testing programs into laboratories, where computers and lasers are used to simulate nuclear explosions.

Although the State Department expressed re-

gret, U.S. officials dismissed suggestions that it might be a source of contention for Mr. Chirac when he meets other world leaders at summit talks this week of the major industrial nations.

European scientists, who have visited the South Pacific test site with colleagues from Australia and New Zealand, maintain that they found no evidence of radioactive fallout or environmental damage from previous underground tests.

The purpose of the eight tests, to be conducted between next September and May 1996, before the planned treaty signing, the officials said, is to enable France to get the data it needs to calibrate simulated explosions.

This program, to be located in a laser facility under construction near Bordeaux, will be reliable only if France's current warheads, for nuclear submarines and long-range missiles delivered by planes, are tested now to provide benchmarks.

French officials have denied that the tests will be used to develop new weapons, including smaller warheads that French forces might use in contingencies short of all-out nuclear war.

Nuclear independence has always been a touchstone of Gaullism, so allied governments are loath to risk offending Mr. Chirac in this domain so soon after he has taken office and at a juncture where they are hoping for French cooperation on a range of security issues, including changes in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

## ASIA: Pacific Nations Are Angered by French Decision

Continued from Page 1

yield explosions of under half a kiloton. If that was accepted, he said, the comprehensive test ban treaty would "effectively be scuttled."

Japan, the only country to suffer a nuclear attack, is bitterly opposed to nuclear testing and regards China's growing arsenal of such weapons as a threat to its national security.

Last month, Japan for the first time took punitive measures against China for detonating a nuclear bomb, cutting aid grants to Beijing, a move more symbolic than substantial.

The freeing by Australia and New Zealand of the limited defense cooperation they have with France was also symbolic.

But analysts said that the move indicated how strongly most countries in the region feel about

nuclear testing: It is both unnecessary and unsafe.

Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, said in Tokyo that Mr. Chirac's decision was deplorable and would "undermine the respect and credibility that France has been rebuilding for itself in the South Pacific."

And Don McKinnon, the New Zealand foreign minister, accused Paris of "Napoleonic arrogance."

Meanwhile, in Paris on Wednesday, Mr. de Charette called such reaction entirely predictable, if excessive.

He said that the prospect of a final halt to the test site in the South Pacific in time to conclude a test ban treaty "is the essential response to the questions raised."

## CHEW:

### A Messy Vice

Continued from Page 1

Burma. Daw Aung San Suu Kyi has been under house arrest here since 1989. She won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1991.

"This is crazy," said a Western diplomat here, shaking his head when discussing the ban on betel. "People have few enough pleasures in a country like this. You'd think that the generals would understand that it's in their best interest to keep the people slightly anesthetized."

Betel chewers say that the nut, which grows on acacia palm trees and is served in slices rolled up in a leaf dabbled with pulverized lime to cut the acidity, produces a sense of mild euphoria.

The practice of chewing betel dates back to the start of recorded history in Asia. And while betel is chewed by hundreds of millions of people as far away as Africa and Australia, in Burma it has always enjoyed a special significance.

For many Burmese, betel chewing is considered a prelude to romance, and, in earlier times, a young Burmese woman made clear her choice of a husband by offering him a carefully wrapped wad of betel. In Burmese tradition, a dying man must always be given a last chew of betel as a final earthly pleasure.

One dedicated betel chewer in Rangoon used his sleeve to wipe away the last of the red juice from his lips.

"It is a little like the feeling of alcohol," said the 50-year-old merchant, explaining that he had begun making monthly trips out of the capital to buy his supplies of the outlawed nut.

## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Evoking Fears To Find How The Brain Works

By Daniel Goleman  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — It was an odd request. The woman, a patient with obsessive-compulsive disorder, was asked to bring two towels from home to a brain imaging laboratory at Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston. One towel was freshly laundered; the other she had used when she washed her hands after going to the bathroom.

For the woman, that used towel was an object of horror and dread. If she held it in her hand, it would trigger an overwhelming train of obsessions about contamination and germs, and an almost unbearable urge to wash immediately that if not acted on would set off a state of high anxiety. But despite her loathing, the woman held the soiled towel as she lay still inside the tube of a PET scanner.

The woman was one of several dozen patients with a range of psychiatric problems who, in the interests of science, have volunteered to have their worst symptoms provoked while images are made of their brains. The goal: to capture an image of the perturbations of their brains while they wrestle with their obsessions and compulsions.

The approach is adding a new level of detail to psychiatry's understanding of what goes wrong in the brains of patients when symptoms as diverse as post-traumatic stress, obsessions, phobias and delusions have them in their grip. "This approach lets us see the brain circuitry that presumably is involved in the symptoms themselves," said Dr. Scott Rauch, a psychiatrist at Harvard University Medical School who conducted the study of the woman with obsessive-compulsive disorder.

Dr. Daniel Weinberger, of the National Institute of Mental Health, said: "It's a long-standing mystery exactly what systems of the brain are active during psychiatric symptoms. If you take a brain scan of a psychiatric patient who is not having symptoms at the time, you don't know if what you see is related to the disorder. But if you evoke the symptoms, you are much more certain that what you see physiologically bears a relationship."

The scans of patients with symptoms of obsessive-compulsive disorder showed, for example, increased activity in a series of structures linked to the limbic system, the ancient emotional part of the brain. Scientists hope that by establishing the unique brain signatures of psychiatric symptoms they will eventually be able to use imaging methods to bring greater precision to diagnosis and treatment. "One day brain imaging may help sort out which patients would benefit from what treatment," said Dr. Rauch.

Dr. Rauch directed the study of eight patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder, as well as a study of seven patients with phobias and another eight who suffer from post-traumatic stress disorder. His group at Massachusetts General Hospital is one of a handful across the United States that are carefully provoking psychiatric symptoms in patients so brain images can be made.

**T**HE research strategy is very new. The first published report of the approach, Dr. Rauch's study of obsessive-compulsive patients, appeared last year. Last month researchers at the University of Washington School of Medicine in Seattle published findings in *The American Journal of Psychiatry* on patients who were hyperventilating during panic attacks.

While many previous studies have used brain images of patients with psychiatric disorders, little attention has been paid to the patients' mental state at the moment the images were made. Typically, patients have been asked to lie quietly during the procedure, under the assumption that the brain would be in a "neutral" state.

But as symptoms wax and wane, the images rendered of patients' brains can change drastically. "Simply asking patients to lie quietly fails to control for whether they are happily daydreaming, worried about their taxes or having a panic attack," said Dr. Rauch. In the study of patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder, the onset of symptoms was carefully orchestrated with the brain images taken. The woman with the dread of soiled towels,

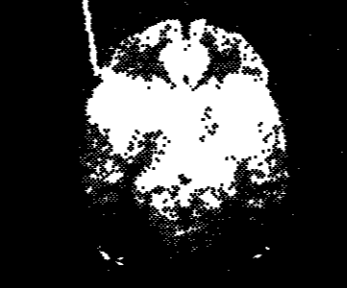
## Brain Signatures Of Psychiatric Reactions

Six patients with phobias about various animals showed characteristic brain activity when exposed to the objects of their phobias. At right, the composite data on their brain activity is shown in three panels, each a horizontal section through the brain at successively lower levels a few millimeters apart, just below the middle of the brain. The background represents an MRI of the brain structure. In PET scans of brain blood flow, the patients tested showed significantly greater activity, represented by bright spots, when faced with the objects of their phobias than when represented with a neutral control stimulus.

## Anterior cingulate cortex



## Anterior temporal pole



## Insular cortex



for example, first held the clean towel while she relaxed and inhaled a radioactively tagged form of carbon dioxide, which would highlight her brain activity during the PET scan.

After a 20-minute break while the radioactive markers decayed, she was handed the dirty towel. When she reported that her obsessions were in full sway, she inhaled the radioactive carbon again and a second image was made. Since the woman was touching a towel during both images, the researchers could differentiate between the brain activity associated with touching something and the brain activity associated with obsessive-compulsive disorder symptoms.

During the patients' symptoms, the PET scans showed heightened activity in the paralimbic belt, structures linked to the limbic system, the ancient

emotional part of the brain. Most active were the insular cortex, a region enfolded deep within the cortex; the posterior orbitofrontal cortex, which lies behind the forehead; the anterior cingulate cortex, which is above and behind the orbitofrontal zone, and the anterior temporal cortex, just in front of the ears.

**N**EW YORK — Four Texas geologists have reported evidence for animal life 400 million years earlier than previously assumed. If the scientists' suspicions

## Sighting of Brown Dwarf Reported

By John Noble Wilford  
New York Times Service

**P**ITTSBURGH — In the first major discovery by the new Keck Observatory in Hawaii, the world's most powerful telescope, astronomers reported what they said was the first confirmed sighting of a brown dwarf, one of those elusive theorized objects bigger than a planet but not quite a star.

So small and dim are the supposed brown dwarfs against the dark background of space that the search for them has taken astronomers to the limits of their telescopes' observing capabilities. Several brown-dwarf candidates have been reported in recent years, only to be eliminated by subsequent research.

But with the 400-inch (1,000-centimeter) Keck telescope, capable of seeing objects one-fourth as bright as anything detectable by the 200-inch telescope on Mount Palomar in California, and with a new search strategy, astronomers think they are now able to prove the existence of brown dwarfs, understand their characteristics and perhaps determine eventually how much of the so-called missing mass in the universe they could account for.

A team of astronomers from the University of California at Berkeley and San Francisco State University identified a faint low-mass object in the Pleiades star cluster, the familiar "Seven Sisters," as a brown dwarf based on an analysis of the chemical element lithium in its atmosphere. The fact that lithium is still detectable indicates that little if any hydrogen burning is taking place inside the object.

A star by definition is a massive sphere of dense gas glowing from the thermonu-

clear fusion of hydrogen, a process that would quickly destroy all the original lithium in small stars and virtually all in larger stars like the Sun. The smaller a star or a low-mass substellar object like the theorized brown dwarf, the cooler is its center, and the longer it takes to destroy lithium.

The team leader, Dr. Gibor Basri, a Berkeley astronomer, justified the claim that this was a "confirmed sighting of a brown dwarf" on the ground that the object is not only extremely dim, in the nature of brown dwarfs, but also "it has not destroyed lithium in its center."

The observations were reported here at a meeting of the American Astronomical Society. The other team members are Dr. Geoffrey W. Marcy of San Francisco State University and Dr. James R. Graham, also of Berkeley.

"This is a tremendously exciting result," said Dr. James Liebert, an astronomer at the University of Arizona at Tucson who is an authority on brown dwarfs and other dim, cool stellar objects.

**B**UT he said the many implications of the discovery were not yet clear, and he stopped short of agreeing with the interpretation that this was indeed a confirmed brown dwarf. Because the new findings appeared to show a greater age for stars and the possible brown dwarf in the Pleiades than had been estimated, Dr. Liebert suggested that the object in question could be a small star with low hydrogen fusion that had not yet consumed all its original lithium. In that case, he said, the object was not a brown dwarf now, but might become one when its fusion furnace finally cooled off, in perhaps another billion years.

The Pleiades, which had been thought to

be 76 million years old, now appeared to be 115 million years old, the California team reported on the basis of the new observations. Stars get fainter with time, and so to have its luminosity at the greater age, the reported brown dwarf must have a higher mass that approaches the boundary between low-mass objects of the brown-dwarf class and the lowest-mass true stars.

Responding to these comments, Dr. Basri affirmed, "Either age, it's a brown dwarf." But he and his colleagues acknowledged that the Pleiades cluster is younger than the new estimate, then the identification of the brown dwarf becomes more compelling because it would presumably have an even lower mass.

Dr. Liebert said it was "absolutely crucial to find other fainter ones" and determine that they also display a clear lithium signature. Dr. Basri said that was the next step in the team's research. "A couple of new candidates" have already been detected and are being studied, he said.

If they turn out to be fainter and smaller and have lithium, Dr. Liebert said this would be a more clear-cut result showing that brown dwarfs had at last been discovered.

The object thought to be a brown dwarf, designated PPL 15, was first detected at Palomar Observatory in 1989 by Dr. John Stauffer, an astronomer at the Harvard-Smithsonian Center for Astrophysics in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Nothing definitive could be said about it until it was examined in visible and infrared light by the Keck telescope on Mauna Kea in Hawaii, which began full operation last year. By breaking up the object's faint light with a high-resolution spectrograph, astronomers found the critical signature of lithium, which they consider the most direct method available for identifying brown dwarfs.

## Asteroid With a Past: A Close-Up

By William J. Broad  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Probing the heavens with a big radar system, scientists at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory in Pasadena, California, have captured the image of the asteroid Geographos as it recently sped close to Earth. It turns out to be a cigar-shaped rock about three

miles (4.8 kilometers) long, the most elongated object known in the solar system. Asteroids are usually seen only as distant points of light, even in pictures of telescopes. The radar picture of Geographos joins a small gallery of images, including those of the asteroids Gaspra and Toutatis, that are collectively giving scientists their first close-up glimpses of these rocky masses

that constantly hurtle through the solar system.

Some of the asteroids, including Geographos, have orbits that occasionally cross Earth's, thus threatening the planet with the possibility of cosmic bombardment.

The images are revealing scars and shapes suggestive of long and cataclysmic histories. "This object has a very unusual shape," Steven J. Ostro, a

senior scientist at the laboratory, and 11 colleagues wrote in the journal *Nature*.

Geographos was discovered in 1951 by scientists at the Palomar Observatory near San Diego. In 1969, it passed close to Earth and showed greater variations in brightness than any other asteroid. Scientists speculated that it was quite long, with its rotations causing changes in its illumination by sunlight.

Last year, when Geographos again passed close to Earth, astronomers at the Jet Propulsion Laboratory used a new radar system at the deep-space tracking station of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration in the Mojave Desert to obtain several images, revealing the very long shape indicative of a cataclysmic past. Radio waves were bounced off the asteroid daily for a week last August.

## New Theory on Beginning of Animal Life

By Walter Sullivan  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — Four Texas geologists have reported evidence for animal life 400 million years earlier than previously assumed. If the scientists' suspicions

prove true, the discovery would be a major one, since it has been believed that animals first appeared long after the first multicelled plants.

Similar reports have appeared in the past but have not been generally accepted. This one, published in the March issue of the journal *Geology*, has also been questioned.

The evidence consists of rod-like thickenings of a thin layer of chert in a talc quarry in western Texas. It is proposed that these are the remains of sediment-filled tubes, "most likely the feeding tracts of animals graz-

ing on algal mats in shallow subtidal or intertidal environments."

The authors, at Texas Christian University, were Dr. John A. Breyer, Dr. Arthur B. Busbey, Dr. Richard E. Hanson and Edward C. Roy 3d. The slab containing the fossils was removed and taken to Fort Worth for study. Available data for the formation puts its age at 1.25 billion years.

The multicellular plants, or metaplants, are believed to have appeared 1.3 billion years ago. The discovery, the authors say, could eliminate the mysterious lag between appearance of the

first plants and first animals.

A leading specialist in the field, Dr. Bruce Runnegar of the University of California at Los Angeles, was skeptical. The traces do not resemble younger trace fossils, he said.

## BOOKS

## THE HAUNTED LAND: Facing Europe's Ghosts After Communism

By Tina Rosenberg, 437 pages. \$25. Random House.

Reviewed by Marc Fisher

**I**N the eternal struggle between history and memory, a special chapter should be reserved for the criminals, conspirators and bystanders who manage to rewrite the past to award themselves the coveted title of "victim." When repressive governments and corrupt political systems finally fall, those who were the pillars of wrong transform themselves into the wronged. The latest example comes in central Europe, where deposed Communists and their vast armies of informers and snitches have spent the past five years explaining away old files, dodging prosecutors

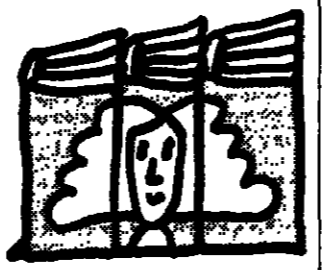
and urging their countrymen not to judge the past by the standards of the present.

Tina Rosenberg, a journalist who previously devoted her attention to the black-battled dictators of Latin America and their white-swathed, impoverished victims, spent a couple of years ranging around the former Eastern bloc, where she found trickier shades of gray. Totalitarian Communists in Poland, Eastern Germany and what is now the Czech Republic turned everyone into both victims of and participants in the system. So when it came time to create democratic institutions and confront the past, each country had frustratingly little to show for its efforts. Rosenberg surveys the menu of central Europe's methods of "working through the past": official apologies, reparations, criminal trials, purges from office, truth commissions, even

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Ann Huybens, the Belgian fashion designer, is reading Janet Frame's autobiography, which was the basis of the film, "An Angel at My Table."

"In the first volume, 'To the Island,' I love her very feminine, intuitive, surreal way of thinking." (John Brunton, *LIT*)



staged confrontations between victims and their tormentors.

But she finds none of the strategies effective. In the Czech Republic, she discovers old Communist bureaucrats with a firm hold on money, access and contracts, despite a post-1989 law that banned party officeholders and secret police collaborators from jobs in government, university or state enterprises. The Czech approach is arbitrary and unfair, Rosenberg concludes. "People have the right not to be heroes," she says, and the Czech system for vetting its citizens fails to show if someone was a dutiful socialist who nonetheless tried quietly to outwit the system.

The middle third of the book is mostly a profile of Wojciech Jaruzelski, the grim Polish general in the sunglasses who has transformed his popular image from Stalinist yes-man to patriotic hero. Rosenberg does not admire Jaruzelski, but she does probe his shadows enough to make him the book's most intriguing character.

Even in the former Eastern bloc, basic human sympathy for anyone who concedes fault can erase the deepest of resentments. Jaruzelski — a man who devoted himself to the Soviet system even after Stalinism ravaged his family — had only to apologize to his people and undertake a campaign to rehabilitate himself in the public eye, and presto, his approval ratings soared.

Efforts to deal with the past reach their greatest bureaucratic efficiency and most ambiguous morality in Germany. Eastern Germans never had a chance to create their own process; it was imposed upon them by Western Germans only too eager to have another go at a process they

botched the first time around, when de-Nazification produced only 7,000 convictions in nearly 90,000 cases.

Instead of trials and purges, Rosenberg favors official efforts to correct the historical record, compensation for victims, and affirmative action for those denied opportunity under the old regime. And in the former Eastern bloc (except for Germany), it is hard to tell the victims from the victims. Nearly everyone's dossier is gray.

"The Haunted Land" suffers somewhat from Rosenberg's late arrival in the region (she made her first trip in October 1991) and from her decision to cover three very different cultures and political sensibilities in one volume. Interviews feel too retrospective; there is a secondhand quality to too many stories. And because she limits her survey to government officials, prominent dissidents and others with experiences far from those of everyday citizens, Rosenberg ends up with a portrait that lends too much credence to the bitterness and disappointment of those who will never adjust to Western ways.

Marc Fisher, author of "After the Wall: Germany, the Germans and the Burdens of History," is on the staff of *The Washington Post*.

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## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**T**HE sponsorship of bridge events has been standard practice in Europe for years but is rare on this side of the Atlantic. In January, the Manhattan Club was able to find three sponsors for a Calcutta event. With help from Pipeline, an Internet provider in New York City, Oklahoma, which lets four players in any location compete, and Famous Famiglia Pizzeria, the organizers assembled a prize fund of over \$16,000. This is thought to be a record for a single-session event.

The winners collecting \$7,600 were Robb and Linda Gordon. Runners-up were Marty Seligman and Fred Van Fleteren, who won \$4,200.

The final deal, the top ranking, decided the top ranking. North-South, as shown, bid to three no-trump after Robb Gordon opened with a bid to three no-trump. The no-trump opened had been made, thanks to six club tricks, two heart tricks and a spade trick, but Gordon boldly perked to four spades in the teeth of the vulnerability. That could have been doubled, for

down one and a penalty of 200, but South was still hoping to score a game. He persevered to four no-trump, and the bidding ended.

After a spade lead to the ace and a spade continuation, South had nine tricks but not a tenth. East-West gained 100 imps, about double their margin of victory. If South had been allowed to play in three no-trump, he would have scored 400 and East-West would have lost 61 imps.

**NORTH**  
♠ 9 4  
♥ A 3  
♦ Q 3  
♣ K Q 10 8 4 2

**EAST (D)**  
♠ 10 7 5  
♥ 10 9 6 5 2  
♦ 10 9 8  
♣ A 7 5

**SOUTH**  
♠ K 3  
♥ K 3  
♦ K J 8 7 5 4 2  
♣ A 7 3

East and West were vulnerable.

The bidding:  
East South West North  
1♠ 2♣ 2♦ 3♠  
3♦ 3NT Pass Pass  
4♠ 4NT Pass Pass  
West led the spade five.

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## ***Struggling to Create Jobs*** **Europe Tries to Make Workers Less Costly**

## Sparebanken Raises Stakes In Battle for Norgeskreditt

## U.K. Jobless Ranks Thin Only Slightly

Unit labor costs for British manufacturers rose 2.4 percent in April from a year earlier. That followed a 1.7 percent rise in the first quarter.

*(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)*

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

## INTERNATIONAL FUTURES

High	Low	Class	Chge	Open	High	Low	Class	Chge	Open	High	Low	Class	Chge	Open
CASH (NIMEX)														
Jan	101.90	100.05	100.90	-0.55	100.90					Dec '95	101.95	99.45	99.40	-0.47 20.081
Mar	101.90	100.05	100.90	-0.55	100.90					May '96	101.90	99.45	99.40	-0.59 17.574
May	101.90	100.05	100.90	-0.55	100.90					Jul '96	101.90	99.45	99.40	-0.52 16.827
Est. vol: 238.38, Open Int: 27,276.														
1-YEAR FRENCH GOV. BONDS (MATIFF)														
FFB 500m - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	115.18	115.14		115.14	-0.32					Dec '95	115.18	115.18	115.18	-0.32 12.923
Mar	115.14	115.14		115.14	-0.32					Feb '96	115.18	115.18	115.18	-0.32 12.923
May	115.18	115.18		115.18	-0.32					Mar '96	115.18	115.18	115.18	-0.32 12.923
Est. vol: 228.58, Open Int: 16,178.														
HEATING OIL (NIMEX)														
1,000 lbs per barrel														
Jan	49.30	49.35		49.15	+0.62 31.124					Dec '95	49.30	49.35	49.15	+0.62 31.124
Mar	49.30	49.35		49.15	+0.62 31.124					Feb '96	49.30	49.35	49.15	+0.62 31.124
May	49.30	49.35		49.15	+0.62 31.124					Mar '96	49.30	49.35	49.15	+0.62 31.124
Est. vol: 20.35, Open Int: 50.25														
LIQUID SWEET CORN (NIMEX)														
1,000 lbs per bushel														
Jan	18.54	18.54		18.54	+0.01 56.851					Dec '95	18.54	18.54	18.54	+0.01 56.851
Mar	18.54	18.54		18.54	+0.01 56.851					Feb '96	18.54	18.54	18.54	+0.01 56.851
May	18.54	18.54		18.54	+0.01 56.851					Mar '96	18.54	18.54	18.54	+0.01 56.851
Est. vol: 18.54, Open Int: 18.54														
BRITISH POUND (CME)														
1 million units of 100 pct														
Jan	94.05	94.05	94.10		94.10	+0.28 85.825				Dec '95	94.05	94.05	94.10	+0.28 85.825
Mar	94.05	94.05	94.10		94.10	+0.28 85.825				Feb '96	94.05	94.05	94.10	+0.28 85.825
May	94.05	94.05	94.10		94.10	+0.28 85.825				Mar '96	94.05	94.05	94.10	+0.28 85.825
Est. vol: 94.10, Open Int: 94.10														
Mar '97	94.10	94.05	94.10		94.10	+0.15 82.250				Dec '95	94.10	94.05	94.10	+0.15 82.250
Est. vol: 94.10, Open Int: 94.10														
Mar '97	94.10	94.05	94.10		94.10	+0.15 82.250				Dec '95	94.10	94.05	94.10	+0.15 82.250
Est. vol: 94.10, Open Int: 94.10														
CANADIAN DOLLAR (CME)														
1 million units of 100 pct														
Jan	72.50	72.50	72.58		72.58	+0.16 24.324				Dec '95	72.50	72.50	72.58	+0.16 24.324
Mar	72.50	72.50	72.58		72.58	+0.16 24.324				Feb '96	72.50	72.50	72.58	+0.16 24.324
May	72.50	72.50	72.58		72.58	+0.16 24.324				Mar '96	72.50	72.50	72.58	+0.16 24.324
Est. vol: 72.50, Open Int: 72.50														
GERMAN MARK (CME)														
1 million units of 100 pct														
Jan	71.62	71.62	71.79		71.79	+0.48 75.471				Dec '95	71.62	71.62	71.79	+0.48 75.471
Mar	71.62	71.62	71.79		71.79	+0.48 75.471				Feb '96	71.62	71.62	71.79	+0.48 75.471
May	71.62	71.62	71.79		71.79	+0.48 75.471				Mar '96	71.62	71.62	71.79	+0.48 75.471
Est. vol: 71.62, Open Int: 71.62														
JAPANESE YEN (CME)														
1 million units of 100 pct														
Jan	111.82	111.82	111.82		111.82	+0.45 47.647				Dec '95	111.82	111.82	111.82	+0.45 47.647
Mar	111.82	111.82	111.82		111.82	+0.45 47.647				Feb '96	111.82	111.82	111.82	+0.45 47.647
May	111.82	111.82	111.82		111.82	+0.45 47.647				Mar '96	111.82	111.82	111.82	+0.45 47.647
Est. vol: 111.82, Open Int: 111.82														
SWISS FRANC (CME)														
1 million units of 100 pct														
Jan	87.48	87.48	87.48		87.48	+0.16 16.832				Dec '95	87.48	87.48	87.48	+0.16 16.832
Mar	87.48	87.48	87.48		87.48	+0.16 16.832				Feb '96	87.48	87.48	87.48	+0.16 16.832
May	87.48	87.48	87.48		87.48	+0.16 16.832				Mar '96	87.48	87.48	87.48	+0.16 16.832
Est. vol: 87.48, Open Int: 87.48														
1-MONTH STERLING (LIPFEE)														
100 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Mar '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Est. vol: 92.38, Open Int: 92.38														
1-MONTH EURO (LIPFEE)														
1 million - pct of 100 pct														
Jan	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Dec '95	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
Mar	92.38	92.34	92.38		92.38	+0.01				Feb '96	92.38	92.34	92.38	+0.01
May	92.38	92.34												

NASDAQ

Wednesday's 4 p.m.  
The 1,000 most-traded National Market securities in terms of dollar value, updated twice a year.  
The Associated Press

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE
12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00	12.00	11.00	IBM	3.00	4.50	15.00
10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00	10.00	9.00	Microsoft	2.00	3.00	20.00
8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00	8.00	7.00	Apple	1.00	2.00	15.00
6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00	6.00	5.00	Oracle	0.50	1.00	10.00
4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00	4.00	3.00	Sun	0.25	0.50	8.00
2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00	2.00	1.00	Novell	0.10	0.20	5.00
1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00	1.00	0.50	Lotus	0.05	0.10	3.00

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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER

## ASIA/PACIFIC

## Bank of Japan Says Repackaging Loans Would Help Banks

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — The governor of the Bank of Japan on Wednesday called for the country's troubled banks to deal more aggressively with their bad loans by packaging some of them into tradeable securities and posting losses on others.

In his most detailed public comment yet on the bad-loan problems, which have beset Japan's banks, Yasuo Matsuhashi said he thought those two measures would help deal with the problem.

Recent government estimates said Japan's banks were weighed down by 40 trillion yen (\$477 billion) of nonperforming loans, but analysts have said the actual figure may be twice that.

Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura announced a rescue package last week to help solve the banking crisis, which he called the worst since the Depression, but analysts criticized the plan as too vague.

The government has yet to allocate public funds to bail out banks because many Japanese blame reckless lending by banks for the country's last recession and do not want their taxes to be spent to rescue such banks.

Mr. Matsuhashi said the packaging of bad loans into such products as asset-backed securities would be one solution. Determining a fair value of assets and then bundling them into packages of securities for sale would be one way of turning a "bad asset" into a "good asset," he said.

"It's well known that securitization of bad loans contributed

to solving the U.S.'s bad-loan problems," he said.

"Even if such a security did not yield a dividend for five years, after that an investor might be able to count on a large capital gain," Mr. Matsuhashi said.

He urged broader disclosure by financial institutions, calling it "a precondition to completely promote the principle of self-responsibility and is a basis to protect investors and maintain the market mechanism."

Speaking at a meeting of a Japanese business group, Mr. Matsuhashi also said the economy's moderate recovery was still on track but acknowledged that it had been slower than past recoveries.

As factors limiting confidence in the economy, he cited the yen's wide swings against other currencies, growing industrial competition from other Asian countries and the banks' bad-loan problem.

The yen has risen 19 percent against the dollar since the beginning of the year, making it increasingly difficult for Japanese exporters to sell profitably overseas. The Nikkei Stock Average, meanwhile, has fallen 26 percent in 1995. On Wednesday, stocks edged 60.81 points higher, to 14,660.49.

To shore up the faltering recovery, the Bank of Japan trimmed its discount rate to a record low of 1.0 percent in April.

"We expect a decline in these rates will gradually support the economy," Mr. Matsuhashi said. (Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

## China Chips at Inflation Rate Falls for 6th Month in Row, to 20.3%

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**BEIJING** — China said Wednesday that its consumer price inflation rate fell for the sixth month in a row in May, to 20.3 percent annually from 20.7 percent in April.

Beijing is hoping its tight credit policies will bring the country's annual inflation rate, which peaked in November at 27.5 percent, down from the 24.7 percent recorded for all of 1994 to about 15 percent this year.

The government also reported that investment in fixed assets by state-owned units totaled 81.97 billion yuan (\$9.88 billion) in May, 21.2 percent higher than for the year-earlier month and close to the 21.1 percent growth rate recorded in April, the State Statistics Bureau reported.

This apparent leveling off of investment growth in April and May also could lead to a further slowing in the country's inflation rate, analysts say.

"If you take these figures, along with the slowdown in industrial output, then it's positive news in terms of the economy achieving a

soft landing," said Qu Hongbin, economist with Smith New Court in Hong Kong.

"If production and investment continue to slow, then the pressure on inflation will be further eased," said Huan Guoceng, chief economist for northern Asia with J. P. Morgan.

Last week, the bureau reported that industrial production in May was 13.1 percent higher than a year earlier, down from the 15.4 percent growth rate recorded in April.

Economists noted, however, that there were still many signs of inflation. Average urban consumer price increases slowed only marginally, from 20 percent reported in April to 19.9 percent in May, and the average consumer price inflation rate of 35 major cities was steady at 19.7 percent.

"Inflationary pressures are still being released in the economy," said Ma Guonan, China economist for Peregrine Brokerage in Hong Kong. "Part of the problem is the 30 percent-plus wage growth that's still going on, as well as the relatively low base last year that we are comparing with." (Bloomberg, AP)

## Hang Seng Is Lifted by Telecom

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**HONG KONG** — The Hang Seng index jumped nearly 3 percent Wednesday, helped by Hong Kong Telecom Communications Ltd., which rallied after CITIC Pacific Ltd. said it would not sell its stake in the phone company.

Hong Kong Telecom finished at 15.60 Hong Kong dollars (\$2.02), up 50 cents, contributing to the Hang Seng's biggest rise in three weeks. The index rose 2.87 percent, to 9,364.77.

CITIC Pacific said its parent company had sold its stake in Hong Kong Telecom but that it had no plans to lower its own stake in the company.

"CITIC Pacific hasn't sold a single share," said Henry H.L. Fan, managing director of the Hong Kong-based conglomerate. "Our 13 percent stake is intact, and we will hold this as a long-term investment."

CITIC (Hong Kong) Ltd. sold 61 million of the main Hong Kong telephone company's shares from Feb. 21 through Monday, Mr. Fan said, adding that the proceeds would be used for infrastructure projects in China. The sale reduced CITIC Hong Kong's stake to about 1.36 percent from 1.90 percent, analysts said.

CITIC Hong Kong is the subsidiary of China International Trust & Investment Corp. that owns publicly traded CITIC Pacific.

Investors had been concerned that a sale by CITIC Pacific would foreshadow weak earnings for Hong Kong Telecom.

"CITIC Pacific is a firm holder," said Adam Quinton, a telecommunications analyst at Merrill Lynch & Co. in Singapore. "Investors would take it badly if CITIC Pacific sold."

In addition to Telecom's strength, the Hang Seng drew support from expectations of lower interest rates. Rates in Hong Kong tend to track those in the United States because the territory's currency is pegged to the U.S. dollar.

"We think there is a good chance of a Fed rate cut, and that's good news for Hong Kong," said Simon Gard, derivatives sales director at Kleinwort Benson Securities Asia. (AFX, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder)

### Investor's Asia

Exchange	Index	Wednesday Close	Previous Close	% Change
Hong Kong Hang Seng	10000	9,364.77	9,103.17	+2.87
Singapore Straits Times	2400	2,138.23	2,138.23	Unch.
Sydney All Ordinaries	2200	1,966.50	1,978.90	-0.63
Tokyo Nikkei 225	20000	14,660.49	14,599.68	+0.42
Kuala Lumpur Composite	1000	1,049.97	1,038.99	+1.06
Bangkok SET	1000	1,387.88	1,372.00	+1.16
Seoul Composite Index	800	888.56	887.32	-0.09
Taipei Stock Market Index	5000	5,413.74	5,513.70	-1.81
Manila PSE	2000	2,810.66	2,805.27	+0.19
Jakarta Composite Index	4000	489.32	487.48	+0.38
Wellington NZSE-40	2000	2,084.21	2,086.02	-0.09
Bombay Sensitive Index	3000	3,325.99	3,300.18	+0.78

Source: Telekurs

International Herald Tribune

### Very briefly:

- Hewlett-Packard Co. plans to expand its business in China through a new venture in Shanghai and government-backed research projects; the U.S. computer maker is to set up a holding company in Beijing, Hewlett-Packard China Ltd.
- Asia Securities International Ltd. of Hong Kong has bid to buy control of a commercial development in Beijing for 824 million Hong Kong dollars (\$106.5 million).
- Li Ka-shing of Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. sold Hutchison Whampoa Ltd. shares for the second time in a month, raising 193.2 million Hong Kong dollars (\$25 million); the Hong Kong billionaire has reduced his share in the company to 44.19 percent from more than 45 percent.
- Shanghai Light Industry Machinery Co., a machine-tool maker, suspended a plan to make 30 million state shares available to Chinese individual investors, saying it had not met "necessary conditions" for the conversion of shares.
- Fu Yu Manufacturing Ltd. shares rose 14 percent on their first day of trading in Singapore; the maker of plastic products closed at 43.5 cents (32.66 U.S. cents).
- Petronas Gas Bhd., a unit of the Malaysian national oil company, plans to raise 800 million ringgit (\$328 million) through the sale of zero-coupon Islamic debt securities and to offer 450 million shares at 5.30 ringgit each.
- National Power Corp. of the Philippines is to complete plans by October to break the state utility into subsidiaries and sell the parts to private investors.
- Niugini Mining Ltd. completed the purchase of a 16 percent interest in the Lihir gold project in Papua New Guinea from Kennecott Explorations (Australia) Ltd. for \$48 million.
- Taj Group of Hotels plans to add 21 properties to its current portfolio of 41 hotels; the Indian group raised \$75 million in an April issue of global depositary receipts.
- France said a consortium led by Dumez would resume work on a hydroelectric power project in Jammu-Kashmir state in India that they abandoned three years ago.

AP, Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder

## Ayala Sues to Annul Fort Sale

Bloomberg Business News

**MANILA** — Threatening to scuttle the biggest state asset sale of President Fidel V. Ramos' three years in office, a consortium led by the property developer Ayala Land Inc. filed suit Wednesday to annul the sale of Fort Bonifacio.

The consortium of local and foreign companies made a bid in January for the fort, a former military camp on the edge of Manila's Makati financial district that is considered ripe for development. But it lost out to a group led by the Hong Kong-based Metro Pacific Corp.

The suit alleges that the Basco

Conversion Development Authority, the government agency that is managing the sale of military camps, changed its bidding rules to favor Metro Pacific.

Metro Pacific, the Philippine flagship of Hong Kong's First Pacific Co., led a 19-member consortium that won Fort Bonifacio with a bid of 39.2 billion pesos (\$1.53 billion) on Jan. 6.

With its bid, the group won the right to own 55 percent of Fort Bonifacio Development Corp.

The Ayala-led group, which includes Bank of the Philippine Islands as well as Mitsubishi Corp. and Marubeni Corp. of

Japan, placed second with a bid of 28.7 billion pesos.

Ayala's lawyer, Sabino Padilla, said a surety bond issued by Pioneer Insurance & Surety Corp. to guarantee the second payment of Metro Pacific had been flawed and that Pioneer's net worth was only 3 percent of the amount guaranteed.

The Metro Pacific group paid 50 percent of its bid price on Feb. 13 and is required to pay the balance by February 1996.

For collateral, the Metro Pacific group pledged its shares in Bonifacio Land Corp., the consortium's holding company. Ayala said bidding rules barred such an arrangement.

### Japan Cosmetics Trade Due for a Makeover

**TOKYO** — An unfair-trading case against Shiseido Co. by the Fair Trade Commission could bring a shift in Japan's traditional retailing of cosmetics, a news report said Wednesday.

The daily Yomiuri Shimbun said the commission was set to rule that Shiseido could not control prices of its products by selling exclusively to its own stores.

Neither Shiseido nor the panel would confirm the report.

## Fujitsu Plans to Make a Product Suitable for Hanging

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TOKYO** — Fujitsu Ltd. will begin production of lightweight flat-screen color television sets in two years, the company said Wednesday.

The sets will feature a plasma-display screen that is only 6 centimeters (2.4 inches) thick, so it could be hung on a wall. The 42-inch (106-centimeter) screen also could be linked to personal

computers or video game players.

Plasma screens trap gases between two sheets of glass to produce ultraviolet rays that generate red, green and blue fluorescent light.


The company is looking for a production site in Japan and hopes to be manufacturing 20,000 screens a month by 1997, a spokesman said. He would not confirm local press reports that Fujitsu

would spend 60 billion yen (\$715 million) on a plant to build the screens.

(Bloomberg, Knight-Ridder, AFP)

■ Strong Yen Forces Minolta Loss

Minolta Co. said Wednesday that the strength of the yen and the cost of keeping products in storage caused its worldwide operations to run a loss in the year ended March 31, Bloomberg Business News reported.



**THE AMERICAN EXPRESS**

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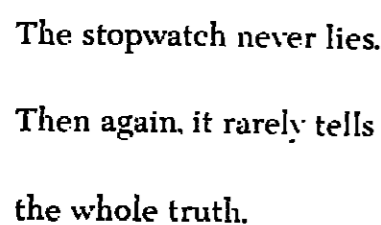
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**Wednesday's 4 p.m. Close**  
(Continued)

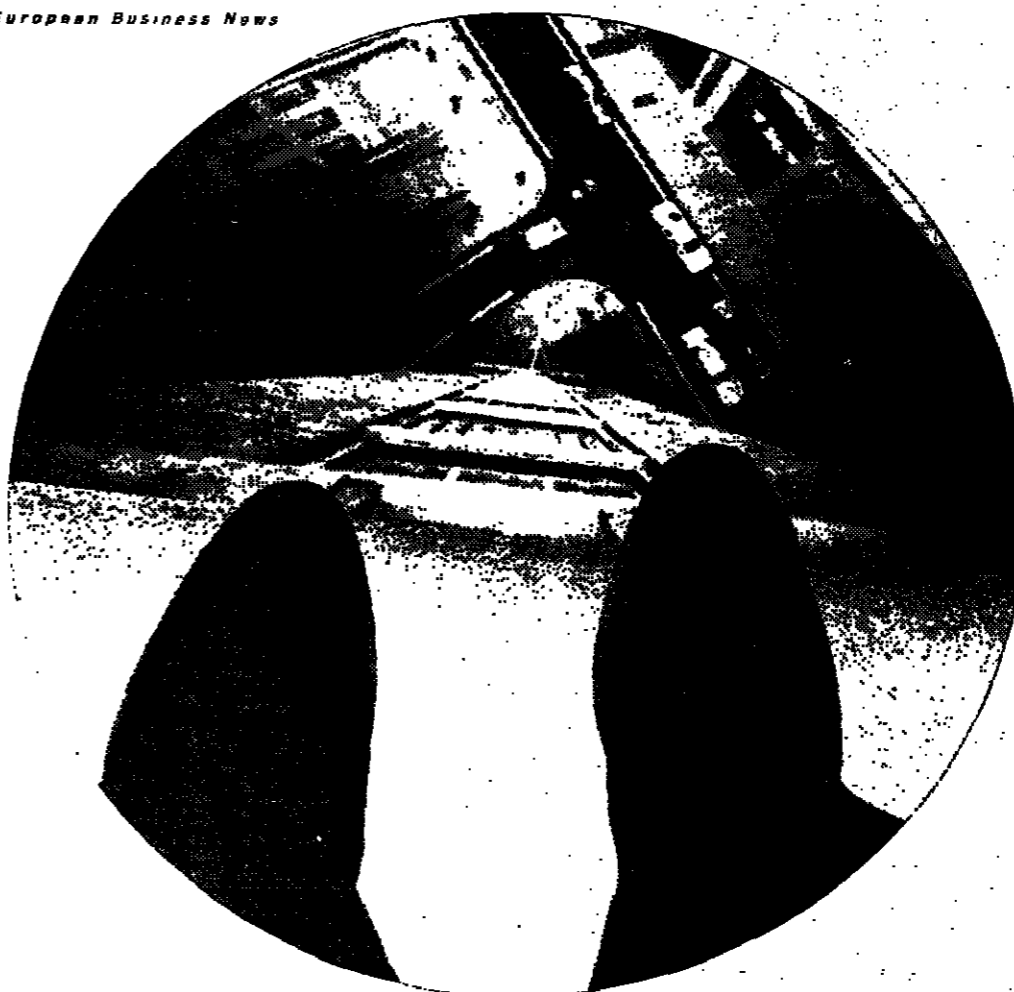
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## SPORTS

# Devils Eliminate Flyers, 4-2, Will Play Detroit in Final

**The Associated Press**  
**EAST RUTHERFORD, N.J.**—The New Jersey Devils finally reversed the direction of the "Turnpike Series" and are now headed to Detroit for the Stanley Cup final.

In wrapping up the Eastern Conference final in six games with a 4-2 victory Tuesday night over the Philadelphia Flyers, the Devils became the first team in the series to win at home.

"That put them into their first Stanley Cup final, where they meet the Red Wings in the first game Saturday at the rink of the Western Conference champions."

"Tonight, we went out and created opportunities," said the New Jersey forward, Randy McKay, trying to explain why the Devils finally broke the home-team spell in this bizarre series, in which the visitors had had a 5-0 edge.

"I think we got away from our game plan a little bit in the third and fourth games" at the Meadowlands. "I thought we were sitting back too much and letting things happen. We definitely didn't have the intensity in these games."

The Devils opened the series with 4-1 and 5-2 victories in Philadelphia before coming home to lose by 3-2 in overtime and then 4-2. They then went back to Philadelphia and won Game 5 by a 3-2 score.

For a while, it looked as if the home ice "disadvantage" would hold up in Game 6, when Jim

Montgomery gave the Flyers a 1-0 lead at 4:05 of the first period.

"The first five minutes, I thought we came out strong, and the first couple of shifts after the goal we were strong," said Montgomery, who beat Martin Brodeur with a shot from the blue line that made the Devils' goaltender look bad for a change.

"Then they got us back on our heels. You have to give them credit. They did what they had to do."

It's actually what the Devils didn't do that was the key to the

## NHL PLAYOFFS

game: They didn't let the Flyers make it even tougher when McKay's goal from the slot finished off a 2-on-1 with Bobby Holik at 11:58 of the second. It was the fourth goal of the series for McKay—at that point giving him as many goals as the Flyers' vaunted "Legion of Doom" line of Eric Lindros, Mikael Renberg and John LeClair.

With a 3-1 lead going into the third period, the Devils were as good as in the final. They lost only once in 22 games this season when carrying a lead into the final period; that, not incidentally, came in Game 4 of this series at home.

When Claude Lemieux scored his 11th playoff goal on a breakaway at 10:11 of the final period, the Flyers could have packed it in. All they got the rest of the night was a harm-

"We played against a hockey team that played as good as they could play," Hestall said. "They play great in their own zone. I think the result is more of a reflection of how they played as opposed to how we played. We wanted to create more chances, but they wouldn't allow us."

While the Flyers weren't getting many scoring chances, the Devils were making the most of their opportunities. After going up, 2-1, on a rebound goal by Brian Rolston with 1:45 left in the first period, they smothered the Flyers.

Always a difficult team to come back against, the Devils made it even tougher when McKay's goal from the slot finished off a 2-on-1 with Bobby Holik at 11:58 of the second. It was the fourth goal of the series for McKay—at that point giving him as many goals as the Flyers' vaunted "Legion of Doom" line of Eric Lindros, Mikael Renberg and John LeClair.

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The final whistle blew Martin Brodeur right off the ice.

less goal with 3:31 left from Renberg.

As the seconds ticked down toward the Devils' first trip to the final, Brodeur reflected on how slow the time was going.

He also was thinking back to 1994, when the Devils blew a 3-

2 lead in games in the conference finals and lost the series to the eventual Stanley Cup champion New York Rangers.

"I remember what happened last year," said Brodeur, who only had to make 14 saves Tuesday night. "I wanted to prove I could bring a team to the finals."

# Indians Romp Over Orioles

## Martinez Ignores Injured Knee to Go 6-0

**The Associated Press**  
**For** Dennis Martinez, winning can dull the pain of torn cartilage.

Despite doctors' warnings that he might need arthroscopic surgery if his left knee acted up, winning appears to be the best rehabilitation for Martinez. He pitched his second shutout in three starts Tuesday night as the Cleveland Indians routed the visiting Baltimore Orioles 6-0.

Martinez injured his knee while running before a game in Toronto on May 28, and aggravated it a week later while pitching a shutout against the Blue Jays. But his latest victory gave him a 6-0 record, and was the Indians' 10th in their last 11 games.

"I didn't feel anything in my knee tonight," Martinez said.

Jim Thome and Albert Belle backed Martinez with home runs and three RBIs, helping the Indians improve to 32-11 and extending the best start in team history before a record crowd at Jacobs Field of 41,927.

"All we pitchers have to do is keep the game close, and they will break loose," Martinez said.

White Sox 7, Athletics 6: Oakland's comeback from a two-run deficit in the bottom of the ninth was ruined when Frank Thomas homered for Chicago with one out in the top of the 10th.

Thomas also doubled in a run in the first, while Robin Ventu-

ra hit two solo homers for Chicago, which won on the road for only the fifth time in 20 games this season.

Roberto Hernandez, who got the win in relief, blew a save in the ninth when Ruben Sierra made it 6-6 with a two-run, two-out homer.

Yankees 10, Tigers 4: With owner George Steinbrenner sitting behind the dugout, visiting New York won for only the 11-0.

## AL ROUNDUP

fifth time in 21 games as Mike Stanley hit a grand slam and drove in a career-high six runs.

Jack McDowell snapped a career-worst string of eight straight starts without a victory, winning for the first time since his first start of the season, April 28 in Kansas City.

Red Sox 11, Blue Jays 7: Reggie Jefferson and John Valentin both homered and drove in four runs, but Boston outfielder Mike Greenwell spent the night in a Toronto hospital after injuring his neck crashing headfirst into the left-field wall.

Greenwell, who also ho-

mered, was taken off the field in the seventh after he was hurt chasing Roberto Alomar's triple.

Valentin, who went 3-for-4 with two walks, matched his career high set in 1993 with his 11th home run of the season.

Brewers 14, Rangers 2: Texas' six-game winning streak ended in Milwaukee when starter Kevin Gross allowed six earned runs on eight hits in just 4 1/3 innings. Gross leads the AL in runs allowed (52).

Fernando Vina had three singles and two RBIs, and Jose Valentin had three RBIs for the Brewers.

Royals 3, Mariners 1: Vince Coleman extended his hitting streak to 17 games, and Kansas City, which scored twice in the seventh in Seattle, won its fourth straight.

Angels 7, Twins 2: Rookie outfielder Garret Anderson hit his first major league homer as Shawn Boskie remained undefeated in Anaheim to become the first starter for California to win his first five decisions of a season since Terry Clark in 1988.

# Phillies, and Schilling, Fall to Houston, 6-5

**The Associated Press**  
**Three** times, Curt Schilling made Luis Gonzalez look bad. But on the fourth at-bat, Gonzalez made the pitcher a loser for the first time this season.

Gonzalez hit a three-run homer, capping a four-run eighth inning, as the Houston Astros won, 6-5, in Philadelphia on Tuesday night to halt their own six-game losing streak and the Phillies' four-game winning streak.

Gonzalez struck out twice and hit a weak fly ball in his first three at-bats. "He had been eating me up all game," Gonzalez said. "It was a fork ball down and in and I was fortunate enough to get it all."

Schilling, who struck out 10, took a three-hitter and a 5-2 lead into the eighth. But the Astros loaded the bases on a walk to Brian Hunter and singles by Craig Biggio and Jeff Bagwell.

After Derek Bell's sacrifice fly made it 5-3, Gonzalez pitched a 1-2 pitch into his sixth turnover of the year.

"Nothing bothers me more than a night like that," Schilling said.

Rockies 6, Reds 4: Andres Galarraga homered twice and drove in three runs, and Dante Bichette got three hits to extend his hitting streak to 19 as Colorado beat visiting Cincinnati.

Bichette, who singled, doubled and tripled, missed hitting for the cycle by a foot when his drive in the third was caught at the wall by left fielder Ron Gant.

Dodgers 5, Pirates 3: Ismael Valdes pitched six hit ball for seven innings and twice started

run-scoring innings with singles as Los Angeles won in Pittsburgh.

Los Angeles led off each of the first six innings with hits, and four of the runners scored as Jon Lieber continued to struggle in Three Rivers Stadium, where he is 0-5 with a 7.26 ERA this season. Ten of the 19 Dodgers hitters to face Lieber got hits.

Mets 7, Marlins 3: Left Kent, coming off a 10-game road trip in which he batted .188, hit a homer, a triple and a single and drove in two runs as New York,

## NE ROUNDUP

playing at home, ended a three-game losing streak by defeating Florida.

Giants 8, Cubs 4: Mike Benjamins got his second straight four-hit game as San Francisco won in Chicago and handed Jaime Navarro his first loss in six decisions.

Expos 11, Braves 2: Rookie Carlos Perez, who leads the league with a 1.88 ERA, held visiting Atlanta to two runs and six hits in seven innings as Montreal won its fourth straight.

Tony Tasasco, David Segui and Sean Berry each drove in two runs; Segui, in his first home game since his trade by the Mets, went 2 for 2 with three walks and scored twice.

Cardinals 3, Padres 2: Brian Jordan's grounder drove in the winning run in the eighth as Tom Urban allowed just three hits and a run in seven innings during St. Louis's victory over visiting San Diego. It gave the Cardinals their first three-game winning streak this year.

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

##### East Division

W L Pct. GB

Boston 27 18 .600 0

Detroit 25 20 .556 2

Baltimore 24 21 .529 3

New York 17 28 .378 10

Toronto 17 28 .378 10

Central Division

Cleveland 32 11 .744 0

Kansas City 24 18 .571 7 1/2

Minnesota 19 24 .442 13

Chicago 16 25 .390 16

West Division

California 27 18 .600 0

Texas 27 18 .600 0

Oakland 26 21 .556 3

Seattle 23 21 .521 3 1/2

NATIONAL LEAGUE

##### East Division

W L Pct. GB

Philadelphia 26 15 .632 0

Montreal 26 19 .576 4

Atlanta 23 23 .500 7

New York 26 17 .605 4

Florida 13 29 .309 14 1/2

Central Division

Cincinnati 29 15 .659 0

St. Louis 23 23 .500 6

Houston 20 22 .476 15

West Division

Colorado 26 19 .576 0

San Francisco 24 21 .529 3

Los Angeles 21 22 .489 4 1/2

San Diego 20 23 .465 5

Tuesday's Line Scores

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago 218 010 050 1-7 10 0

Oakland 010 000 022 0-6 15 2

(10 Innings)

Fernandez, McCaskill (7), Hernandez (9)

and Kerkovics; Markley, Acie (7), Lester (9)

and Holland; Steinbach (6), W-Hernandez (2)

3, L-Lester, 1-1, HR-Chicago, Ventura 2

(1), Thomas (11), Oakland, Sierra (11),

Baltimore 300 000 000 0-0 8 0

Cleveland 010 300 002-11 14 1

Mossline, Moyer (6), Mills (6), Orsco (7), D.

James (8) and Baker, Devanes (8); De Martini

and Potts, W-De Martinez, 4-4, L-Musina

5-4, HR-Cleveland, Belle (9), Thomas

(12)

Detroit 000 020 001-11 11 1

J. McDowell, Wickman (7) and Stoner;

McKay, Groom (13), DeBerry (14) and Fisher;

W-J. McDowell, 2-4, L-Moore, 4-5

HRs-New York, Stoner (4), Detroit, Flo-

herty (5)

Boston 020 200 021-11 12 1

Estheiman, Al. Madhux (4), Hudson (8) and

McCarthy; Williams (10), Williams (10),

D-Ward (8), Holl (8) and Kruer, W-M. Mad-

ux, 1-1, L-Hentzen, 4-4, HRs-Boston, Jn.

Valentin (11), Jefferson (4), Greenwell (4),

W-Baskie, 5-4, L-Torres, 4-5, HRs-Milwaukee,

L-Kee, Gross 1-4, HR-Milwaukee, C. Vaughn (3)

Albuquerque 020 120 024-14 16 1

Ke, Gross, Burrows (5), Palencia (6), Vos-

bars (7) and Velthuis, Reyes (8), Kiefer

(9) and Oliver, Holtzner (1), W-Stones, 4-3,

L-Kee, Gross 1-4, HR-Milwaukee, C. Vaughn (3)

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Herald Tribune  
SPORTS

THURSDAY, JUNE 15, 1995

PAGE 21

Rain Falls,  
Sun Shines  
On English

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches  
CAPE TOWN — Rain continued to fall Wednesday, brightening England's hopes for an advantage when it faces New Zealand in the second Rugby World Cup semifinal at Newlands on Sunday.

The rain, which began late Tuesday, was further drenching a pitch that already was extremely damp when England beat Australia, 25-22, in the quarterfinal last weekend.

The wetter the better for the English, who also benefited from a soggy field for three first-round matches in Durban.

June is the wettest month of the year in Cape Town, and more rain was predicted before kick-off Sunday — which would suit an England team that bases its tactics around its heavier pack.

New Zealand will attempt to counter England's potential advantage by training in the wet at Newlands on Friday.

The All Blacks have been granted permission to fly south from Pretoria 24 hours earlier than scheduled.

Ian Jones, the All Blacks' lineup specialist, said Wednesday it would require a good performance by his team's pack to beat England.

"Yes, I think they probably are the best in the world, their whole pack is," said Jones, a member of the New Zealand forwards who lost, 15-9, to England at Twickenham in 1993.

"They do the set-plays very well and have done it over a period of years. You don't win as many Five Nations competitions as they do without having a good pack, so it's a big challenge for the New Zealand tight five and the pack in general."

South Africa's coach, Kitch Christie, sprang a major surprise on Wednesday when he named Mark Andrews to play at number eight against France on Saturday in Durban.

Andrews, usually a lock forward, was chosen ahead of regular number eight Rudolf Strauli and Adrian Richter as Christie opted for greater height in his line-out.

Andrews has never played at number eight at senior level, although he was picked as a flanker on his first Springbok tour to Argentina in 1993.

Fullback Andre Joubert, in doubt after having a finger broken against Western Samoa last weekend, was also named to the team.

France took a gamble Wednesday and named a new scrumhalf who was not on the original squad.

Fabien Galthie, 26, who last played for France in the 14-18 Five Nations loss to England in 1994, will replace Aubin Huerber at the crucial link between France's potent back and swift backs.

Galthie, who flew to South Africa last week after Guy Acocheberry broke his arm in France's last pool game, against Scotland, was picked over Aubin Huerber in the only change from the side that beat Ireland in the quarterfinals.

(Reuters, AP, AFP)

## A Tour de France Quarrel Unseats a Rising Young French Rider

By Samuel Abt  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Out of meanness and sheer spite, Franck Jarnio may have lost his job with the Aki professional bicycle racing team. Out of anger and arrogance and all the other usual reasons. Out of revenge.

"Revenge," he said, thinking about the suggested word. "Yes and no. Nothing is simple. But this is not right."

The word rolled through his mind. "Yes," he decided. "Revenge."

Officials of the Aki team, which is based in Monaco, cannot make up their minds whether to agree with Jarnio. There was no fashionable talk of downsizing or right-sizing when Francesco Jagher, the team's sponsor, announced his decision Monday.

While other teams that didn't make the Tour list of 20 that will assemble

hours after Aki was not selected for the Tour de France.

"We have our place in the Tour de France," Jagher told the French sports newspaper L'Equipe. "We hired French riders for the Tour. Since we haven't been selected, we don't need the French riders."

Jarnio, Jean-Luc Masdupuy, Sylvain Boley, Remi Quinton, Dancie Reize and René Fouchon — the six Frenchmen on the 21-man team — were told that their contracts were canceled, L'Equipe reported. Jarnio confirmed this Tuesday. Jagher denied it Wednesday.

"We have contracts and we will respect them," he said. "We don't have hostages but professional riders."

While other teams that didn't make the Tour list of 20 that will assemble

in Brittany on July 1 — most notably Telekom from Germany and ZG Mobili from Italy — grumbled and moaned, none reacted, even initially, against its riders.

"Why penalize me?" Jarnio asked. "I didn't make the selection."

Telekom, which is ranked ninth among the sport's top 30 teams, appeared to have a more reasonable protest than Aki, which ranks 22d. Both were incredulous that a Tour berth was awarded instead to Chazal, ranked 25th and the winner of just one race this season.

Chazal, however, is a French team in a French race. Although Aki is based in Monaco, it is an Italian team. And so Aki officials declared war on the French. Whether the new team will hold is uncertain.

"I don't know how much longer

we'll be paid," Jarnio said. "I have a meeting with them on Friday to find out."

As a second-year professional who ranks No. 367 on the computerized list of the world's top 900 riders, he probably makes not much more than the French minimum wage of 8,000 francs (\$1,600) a month.

Speaking on the phone, he seemed unruffled. He may be out of a job but, a month short of his 25th birthday, not out of hope.

Besides, he has been here before: Last year he rode for the Catavina team based in France and when it was not selected for the Tour, officials announced that the team would be disbanded. Eventually they relented and allowed the riders to finish the season and perhaps do well enough to attract a new team.

Jarnio hopes for a second bolt of that lightning. A native and resident of the Paris suburbs, he was interviewed from Antibes, on the Cote d'Azur, where he is training for the French road-racing championship on June 25. "Lots of good climbing in the hills around here," he said. Last year he finished 10th in the championship, a performance strong enough to win him the job with Aki when Catavina folded at the end of the year.

His credentials otherwise are respectable: a stage victory in the Tour of the Alps last year, 34th and the fourth Frenchman to finish Paris-Roubaix this year, ninth in the Grand Prix de Rennes and fourth in the Grand Prix de Denain, both in April, and a sprint victory in the Tour DuPont in the United States in May.

The DuPont victory caught every-

body's eye since he beat Adriano Baffi and Djamelidine Abdoujaparov, two star European sprinters. It also gave the Aki team a \$11,000 bonus, most of it offered by the organizers of the stage into Charlotte, North Carolina.

"I'm not the fastest sprinter around," Jarnio admitted. "I'm a good equipment," a support rider, "but if the moment needs a sprinter, I'll go."

What now?

"The French championships first," he replied. "Then I may go to America for races in July. No Tour de France for me, that's for sure."

"Maybe I'll ride as an independent for the rest of the season, maybe Aki will have a change of heart. I'll know Friday. Whatever they say, I'll tell them that this is not right."

Cameras  
Bug Flyer  
Christie at  
Heathrow

The Associated Press

LONDON — Linford Christie, the world and Olympic 100-meter champion who said the media was driving him into retirement, threatened Wednesday to attack reporters and photographers at Heathrow airport as he flew to Germany for a meet.

As he arrived half an hour before his flight to Nuremberg was to leave, and the cameras began to click, Christie stopped abruptly and angrily demanded of one photographer: "Do you want some? Do you want some, eh?"

As he moved on toward the airline desk he turned to the other reporters and cameramen and said, "If you lot want some today you'll have something different to write about, O.K.?"

"I don't want to see bloodshed on this airport but if you want some..."

During his emotional announcement on television Monday night, Christie claimed that harassment and pressure from the media had driven him to the point that he was retiring after the world championships in Gothenburg, Sweden, in August. He said he will not defend his Olympic title in Atlanta next year.

After checking through passport control at Heathrow, he called over airport officials, one of whom later said, "He was extremely angry and was complaining that he was being harassed."

The airline ordered a car and drove Christie and another athlete, Jon Regis, out to the plane so that they could avoid the press waiting for Christie in the corridor.

Christie, who has been beaten in four of his five races so far this season, is to run Thursday at a meet in Nuremberg.

Christie, who has been beaten in four of his five races so far this season, is to run Thursday at a meet in Nuremberg.



Bernhard Langer practiced at No. 9 as, behind him, greens crews prepared the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club for the Open.

NBA and Players Meeting  
Again as Lockout Looms

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — Negotiators for the National Basketball Association and its players association were to meet for the third straight day Wednesday as a lockout loomed.

Commissioner David Stern has said that if a new collective bargaining agreement is not reached by the end of the playoffs, the league would lock out the players. With Houston leading Orlando by 3-0 in the best-of-7 final, Game 4 was to be played Wednesday night.

"I can't characterize the details of our negotiations," said Simon Gourdine, executive director of the players association. "But it's safe to say if we had eight hours of meetings on Monday and 10½ yesterday, that speaks for itself. Obviously, we are intensively involved."

The players are seeking revenues from a greater number of sources, such as international licensing and arena revenue,

and a larger share of total revenues.

The increase in revenue share would effectively raise the salary cap from the present \$15.9 million to more than \$20 million.

The owners want to close loopholes in the cap, including one that allows teams to re-sign their own free agents without cap limitations. The players are staunchly opposed.

Hakeem Olajuwon will again spend a busy offseason as the NBA's international spokesman, with a tentative list of six cities in Europe to visit on behalf of the league.

Olajuwon's stops, beginning Aug. 30, likely will include Madrid, Amsterdam, Brussels, Rome, Milan, and London. His tour ends Sept. 12.

Olajuwon also made the tour last season after the Rockets won their first title, making appearances in London, Munich, Paris, and Madrid.

## SIDELINES

## Samaranch: Captain of the Ship

BUDAPEST (AP) — Juan-Antonio Samaranch portrayed himself Wednesday as a captain who could not abandon the Olympic ship as he opened the International Olympic Committee's 104th Session.

"Modern sport is like a vessel on which we are sailing, and where we find ourselves alongside the international federations and national Olympic committees," he said.

He said the Olympic movement could be successful only if it was properly coordinated, adding: "I say coordinated and not led, keeping as the fundamental principle the desire to respect at all times the independence and autonomy of each body."

Most IOC members appeared ready to keep Samaranch, 75, at the helm and ready to prolong his mandate at Thursday's meeting of the session.

Officials of the Japanese city of Nagano said Wednesday that their preparations to host the 1998 Winter Games were threatened by the falling dollar and asked for a greater share of global sponsorship revenue.

## For the Record

Mike Tyson's Harlem homecoming likely will be scaled back after strong criticism by community activists opposed to celebrating the return of a convicted rapist.

John Muckler resigned as coach of the NHL's Buffalo Sabres and signed a three-year deal to remain general manager. (AP)

Malaysia said that all soccer players and officials in the country will have to declare their assets in a government crackdown on rampant match-fixing and bribery. (AP)

The Big Ten and the Pac-10, which have maintained their Rose Bowl relationship despite changes in the college bowl landscape, said they will reexamine the arrangement following the 2000 season. (AP)

The Big 12 — a union of four schools from the Southwest Conference with the schools of the Big Eight Conference — approved a football playoff game between the North and South division champions. (AP)

Martina Navratilova will return to Wimbledon for the 23d consecutive year, receiving a wild-card entry for the women's doubles, where she will team with Steffi Graf. (AP)

ESPN, the U.S.-based cable sports network, said in Singapore that it plans to produce three separate language and programming feeds for India, greater China and southeast Asia. (Reuters)

David Platt returned to the top flight in English soccer when he left Luton to coach at Sheffield Wednesday on a 2-year contract. (AP)

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## CROSSWORD

ACROSS  
1 Woman's pronoun  
6 "..... were the days!"

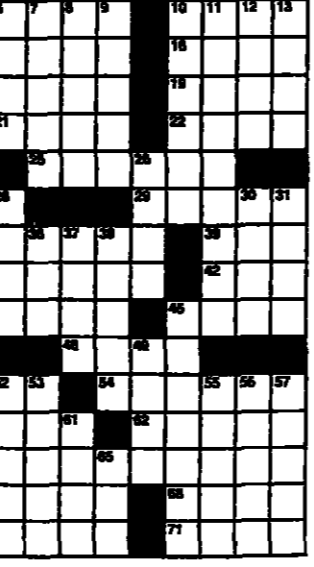
10 Discontinued Dodge  
14 Apartment  
16 Boots  
18 Epitome of thinness

17 Worthless agreements?  
19 Case for the military police  
20 Pinup  
21 Flag  
22 Emergency CB channel  
23 Kind of seat  
25 Flag  
27 "..... pit (rock club area)"  
28 Twists  
29 Oriental cookware  
30 Private gesture  
31 It's loud, dans le bain  
32 Keeps  
33 Pulitzer-winning writer?  
34 The Catcher in the.....  
35 Grabbed a bite  
36 Staw ingredient  
37 Fence's opening, perhaps  
38 Lob  
39 Address Allgood  
40 Composure  
41 Elbert's co-critic  
42 Two shots, maybe  
43 Kind of tide  
44 Overhauled

45 Pizzeria  
46 Nonchalant view of fortune?  
47 Carter's middle name  
48 Protective layer  
49 It often comes with points  
50 Murder

70 "Young Mr. Lincoln" star  
71 Seeing red

DOWN  
1 Mini-mountains  
2 "..... nous"  
3 Mature  
4 Runs  
5 Arnold or Dewey  
6 Quatre doubled  
7 Actor Davis  
8 Like old schoolmasters  
9 Problem for Elmer Fudd  
10 Florida product  
11 Carol Burnett and Mary Tyler Moore, e.g.?  
12 Very bright  
13 Lusting  
14 Aware of  
15 Virginia Woolf piece  
16 "..... your pardon!"  
17 Shortwave  
18 Salad  
19 Animal fat  
20 "En?"  
21 Curse  
22 Fatalist's favorite song?  
23 Warrant  
24 Applications  
25 "..... Theme" (1939 film song)  
26 Lower jaw  
27 Art crayons  
28 Without secrets  
29 Gelin in status  
30 "..... the boys"  
31 Certain soprano



Solution to Puzzle of June 14

DOWN  
1 Mini-mountains  
2 "..... nous"  
3 Mature  
4 Runs  
5 Arnold or Dewey  
6 Quatre doubled  
7 Actor Davis  
8 Like old schoolmasters  
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## ART BUCHWALD

## Generation Reversal

WASHINGTON — I love Father's Day. It's not just the gifts, or the choice of pie or strawberry shortcake that is offered to me, but I love the way my children treat me like the village idiot.

There comes a time in every father's life when the father-child role is reversed, and the offspring is giving the orders and the patriarch accepts it because he has no choice. I can't pinpoint the exact moment when I began to be patronized, but once you go down that road there is no turning back.

I first noticed that things weren't the same when my children started to talk about me at the dinner table as if I wasn't there.

"He looks very good," one child remarked, "although I wish he would exercise more."

My son said, "I tried to get him out on the tennis court the other day, but he said that he'd

rather watch a golf tournament on TV." My oldest daughter asked, "Do you think he wants any more mashed potatoes?"

Instead of protesting this treatment, I just nodded my head and grinned like Forrest Gump whenever they looked in my direction. Every once in a while one of the children would give me a thumbs-up.

I also noticed that they had started to speak to me more slowly and much louder than they did to each other.

"D-i-d-y-o-u have a g-o-o-d week, Dad?"

I nodded although I sensed that they really didn't care if I did or not. They just wanted to find a way to include me in the conversation.

I almost said that I got an "A" in history or something. Instead, I played with my string beans.

After dinner the serious whispering started. "He really is looking very healthy," my daughter told her brother.

My other daughter added, "He may look all right but don't ask him to do any pushups."

My son said, "Nobody would believe it," he fought in World War II."

My daughter laughed. "I hope he doesn't start telling us how he singlehandedly beat the Japanese again."

My son sounded sympathetic. "It's better to let him reminisce than to try and shut him up."

I am not complaining about the role my children have assigned to me. It is a normal progression in what is known in life as "passages."

Besides, being patriarch of the family took a lot of out of me. Being treated as the village idiot is much more relaxing and gives tremendous pleasure to the other members of the family.



Buchwald

## Visitors Walk Softly In the Forbidden City

Reuters

BEIJING — Visitors to the Forbidden City crouched giggling on Wednesday as they donned slippers to protect the floors of the Imperial Palace.

New regulations require most of the 20,000 visitors each day to pay 2 yuan (25 U.S. cents) for Day-Glo orange-red and yellow-green slippers that they put on over their shoes.

Visitors to the Forbidden City crouched giggling on Wednesday as they donned slippers to protect the floors of the Imperial Palace.

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By Charles Trueheart

Washington Post Service

OTTAWA — Visit a hospital waiting room, government cafeteria or federal bureaucrat's office in Canada, and you are likely to find yourself staring at a massive daubed canvas or examining a three-dimensional textured thing, wondering just what the artist had in mind.

Like it or not, you are probably looking at an example of Canada's finest contemporary art, a modestly priced loaner from the federal government's 18,000-piece collection called the Art Bank.

Before long, however, you could be looking instead at an official photograph of the prime minister. These are end times for many a bright idea that fired the imaginations of governments a quarter-century ago. In Canada no less than the United States, instruments of cultural largesse have been early and politically easy targets. The news-making casualty here is the Art Bank, which has grown to become the largest collection of rental art in the world and a model for circulating public collections, from Alaska to Australia.

Despite its successes, the Art Bank was among the first programs deemed expendable when Canada's Liberal government began the most massive federal budget-cutting in postwar history. The Art Bank will cease to function as soon as its outstanding rental contracts and other business are completed, possibly within three years. A panel of experts, as yet unnamed, will decide what to do with this unusual collection. Phasing out the Art Bank will save the Canadian government about \$1.5 million (U.S.) a year.

Robert Powell, who is leading the Art Bank "transition," said he thinks the program has fallen victim to what he called "extreme, outrageous pressures on our funding base" — government-wide cuts that affect the bank's federal "clientele" of agencies and installations. But he also blamed something larger: "The Zeitgeist in our lives that forces us to measure everything in financial terms. This is fundamentally a crisis of values, but not everything can be measured

in dollars." The Art Bank seemed like a wonderful idea in 1972, when federal establishments in North America were flush with public moneys and the revenue to realize them.

Under the auspices of the Canada Council, the federal arts-granting agency, the Art Bank set out to buy the best new Canadian work on the

## A budget cutback threatens the government collection of 18,000 works.

market and then rented it back to federal offices and other public or nonprofit organizations across the country.

Artists and their dealers benefited from the sales, and civil servants and the public were exposed in vast numbers and unlikely places to the latest in contemporary visual art.

The Art Bank also drew praise and attempts at emulation in the United States, where proposed enabling legislation never went anywhere because it sustained itself in part with rental revenue.

The recent budget squeeze was a reminder that that "revenue" came from the same source as any other kind of government funding, the taxpayer, and there was less of it to go around. As government spending has shrunk in recent years, so have Art Bank rentals. The \$1.2 million in rental revenue last year left the Art Bank with administrative costs of more than \$1.4 million.

The Art Bank was never supposed to be a break-even proposition, according to William Kirby, who ran it for 14 years before he was abruptly declared "surplus" three months ago. It was, he said, intended to teach the Canadian public to feel confident in their own reactions to contemporary art-work that he acknowledges is typically "adventurous" and "intimidating" instead of just dismissing it all at once.

The \$12 million spent over the years

on acquisitions went to works chosen by juries of arts professionals, "without any reference to whether they would be rentable or not," Kirby said. The Art Bank's purchase was often an artist's first sale, and, unlike a grant for potential work of unknown merit, it recognized the quality of completed work.

About 2,600 Canadian artists, most of them still living, are represented in the collection. Given the absence of curatorial or thematic focus and the diversity and independence of the judges, Powell said, the collection is "extraordinarily balanced" in terms of style, medium, geography and sex of the artist.

About 8,000 pieces are in circulation now, leaving the Art Bank's huge warehouse and Spartan exhibit space here in the capital crowded with nearly 10,000 currently unrented works of art. They sit by the hundreds in big blue crates still marked with their peregrinations to Vancouver, Montreal and Saskatoon, or they line the rows and rows of walls on wheels that fill the Art Bank's catacombs.

A few pieces, by virtue of their size or unwieldiness, earn display space here — life-size artistic variations on a piano, a minivan, a harp, an alligator and a crib. It is not hard to see why the motor vehicle licensing bureau, the police station and the senior citizens' center chose something else.

The announcement that the Art Bank will close begs the question of where these market-sheltered assets will go. "The truth, unfortunately, is that the Art Bank's vaults are crammed with stuff nobody wants," declared the Toronto Star's art critic, Christopher Hume.

Artists have the right to buy their work back from the bank at any time, at the original selling price plus 30 percent. A few have taken advantage of the option, but most can't afford to reclaim their work.

Canada's commercial art dealers are nervous that any sell-off of the works would overwhelm the fragile market. Kirby, like everyone else involved, opposes the idea of selling the art. He also said making the collection available for rental to the public,



Robert Powell is in charge of disposing of the collection.

might undermine the private art-leasing market.

To critics like Hume, the lesson of the Art Bank is that "government support for the arts can create as many problems as it solves when it steps into the marketplace" — in this case, becoming Canada's largest institutional art buyer and "propping up a sector that historically has done a poor job of promoting its wares."

The most promising solution being

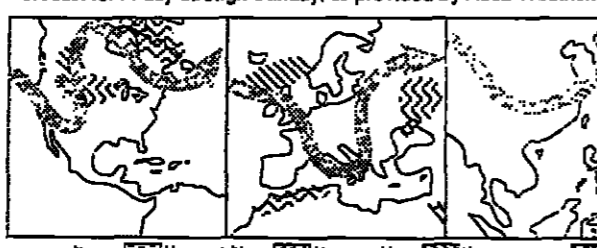
bruted about now is transferring the Art Bank's functions and holdings to a nonprofit institution.

Kirby is part of a group that has formed an organization to do just that: the Centre for Contemporary Canadian Art. He said he believes that, given time and the right transitional arrangement with the Canada Council, the center can make the Art Bank financially self-supporting — and even profitable.

## WEATHER

Europe									
	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Wave	Height	Speed	Direction
Algeria	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Austria	18/21	13/25	10/18	13/25	10/18	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Belgium	22/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Bulgaria	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Czech Rep.	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Denmark	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
France	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Germany	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Greece	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Hungary	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Ireland	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Italy	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Japan	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Latvia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Lithuania	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Netherlands	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Norway	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Poland	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Portugal	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Romania	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Russia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Slovakia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Slovenia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Spain	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Sweden	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Switzerland	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Taiwan	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Tanzania	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Thailand	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Turkey	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Ukraine	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
United Kingdom	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
USA	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Vietnam	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Yugoslavia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.



**North America**  
Windy and cool in Los Angeles Friday with a passing shower, then rain-free over the weekend. Showers and thunderstorms in Winnipeg and Calgary the weekend. A few showers are possible in Miami Friday and Saturday. Very warm through the weekend in Moscow, but it could shower Sunday.

**Europe**  
Partly to mostly sunny Friday through the weekend in Paris and London. Partly sunny with no more than a passing shower in Brussels and Amsterdam. A few showers are possible in Madrid Friday and Saturday. Very warm through the weekend in Moscow, but it could shower Sunday.

**Asia**  
Soaking showers and thunderstorms will be in Shanghai Friday and across central and southern Japan. Sleet over the weekend. It will be hot and humid through Sunday in Hong Kong, and it could thunderstorm any day. Scorching heat will continue in New Delhi.

**Africa**  
High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers. High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers.

**Latin America**  
High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers. High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers.

**South America**  
High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers. High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers.

**Oceania**  
High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers. High temperatures in the 30s and 40s. Partly sunny with a few showers.

## LEISURE DESTINATIONS

SATURDAY									
	Today	High	Low	Temp	Wind	Wave	Height	Speed	Direction
Algeria	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Austria	18/21	13/25	10/18	13/25	10/18	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
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Russia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
Slovakia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20
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Yugoslavia	21/28	18/24	15/21	24/25	16/15	10	10-20	10-20	10-20

## PEOPLE



Michael Jackson (as himself) in his new video, "Scream," and David Bowie (as Andy Warhol) in his new movie.

IN one of its more bizarre publishing adventures, Random House has paid a six-figure advance for a novel by an unidentified author that offers, among other things, what appears to be a veiled account of Bill Clinton's 1992 presidential campaign. The details of the roman à clef, as well